MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JUNE 1981

Lebanese Crisis

Military Situation--Jerusalem radio reported that around noon on 2 June Israeli planes attacked a Palestinian base 11 km north of Tyre. The radio said the target was Fatah's regional command building. A Palestinian military spokesman confirmed the raid in a statement broadcast by the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. He said six Israeli Phantom aircraft attacked the Abu al-Aswad area, wounding six civilians and destroying several houses. Beirut radio said the raiders totally destroyed a 3-story building and caused 15 casualties. Jerusalem radio reported on 3 June that during the night Israeli naval vessels shelled a regional command post of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine about 13 km north of Tripoli in northern Lebanon. Beirut radio confirmed the attack, saying the Israeli gunboats shelled the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp.

In southern Lebanon, Israeli artillery shelled An-Nabatiyah and other Palestinian-held areas, the Voice of Palestine reported. Citing a UNIFIL spokesman, Jerusalem radio reported that Christian militia in the border strip fired at UNIFIL soldiers. The radio also said the presence of 1,300 Lebanese Army soldiers in the south has reduced Palestinian activity there. According to the Voice of Lebanon radio, Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) intensively bombarded Zahlah, killing three persons, and Phalangist militias repulsed an ADF attempt to infiltrate the Hawsh al-Umara' quarter of Zahlah. The radio said on 3 June that the Syrians have continued to reinforce their positions in the Al-Biqa' region.

PDRY Force--Radio Monte Carlo reported that PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad declared today that his government has decided to send a military unit to Syria to support the Syrian struggle against "Zionism and imperialism."

Begin Remarks--According to Jerusalem radio, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said the Syrians will not go to war with Israel because they know very well who their opponent is. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad should think 10 times before deciding to go to war, Begin added. He said the Syrians have called up 60,000 reservists, whereas Israel has drafted practically none. Begin also repeated his invitation to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to visit Jerusalem and sign a peace treaty with Israel. Asserting that Sarkis would not be able to come now because of the Syrians, Begin said Sarkis would indeed sign a peace treaty after the Syrian Army leaves Lebanon.

Reaction to U.S. Criticism--Reacting to recent criticism of Israeli raids in Lebanon by the U.S. State Department, Prime Minister Begin's office disclosed that during all his talks with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, Begin said Israel will continue to take preventive action against Palestinian "terrorists" in their bases. In its statement, reported by Jerusalem radio, Begin's office also said Israel has never asked for a green light from the U.S. Government for decisions that are Israel's sole responsibility.

Tzipori Remarks Rebutted--Damascus radio on 2 June cited a Syrian military spokesman as saying that Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori's claim that Israeli planes have overflown the Al-Biqa' region without the Syrian ground defenses firing on them is related to the Israeli election campaign and is inconsistent with the facts.

ATH-THAWRAH Comment--Damascus ATH-THAWRAH commented today that Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's visit to Sudan was arranged by the United States to divert Arab attention from the confrontation with Israel and to fragment Arab efforts to prevent extensions of the Camp David agreement. The daily, reviewed by Damascus radio, said the United States wants to subvert the Syrian stand, divert attention from it and the situation in Lebanon and strip Syria of its pan-Arab weapons. ATH-THAWRAH warned that Syria does not bargain over its principles and does not negotiate on issues which touch on pan-Arab security, including the Lebanon situation. It concluded that assumptions about the possibility of a Syrian "withdrawal" on the issue of Lebanon are a mere illusion.

Iran

Bani-Sadr Aide Arrested--A statement of the public prosecutor's Public Relations Office, broadcast by Tehran radio, announced that Manuchehr Mas'udi, a member of the president's office, was arrested on 31 May on the orders of the public prosecutor's office. The statement said Mas'udi is charged with a number of offenses including bribery and misuse of his official position. According to AFP, Mas'udi is President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's legal counselor.

Criticism of Bank Governor--Tehran radio broadcast the text of a letter from Minister of Economy and Finance Hoseyn Nemazi to President Bani-Sadr in which he reported on his investigation of the activities of Central Bank Governor 'Ali Reza Nobari. According to the letter, the governor has refused to implement government decisions he objects to, has divulged bank secrets to a newspaper and has failed to earn the government's trust. Nemazi concluded by stating that he cannot support Nobari's continued assignment as governor of the Central Bank.

Khomeyni Speech--Tehran radio reported that during a meeting with the editorial board of KEYHAN, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni spoke of the need for journalists to write accurately. He said publications must be in line with Islamic ideology and serve as teaching materials. Khomeyni warned that newspapers should not exhibit hostility toward anybody but should guide the people.

Tehran Radio Commentary--In a commentary on criticism of the government, Tehran radio said everyone has the duty to scrutinize the actions of the authorities and of members of the government and to criticize as long as such criticism is constructive and not based on animosity. It said that among Iran's problems are the war with Iraq and the resultant loss of life, damage and refugees, domestic minigroups and "inauspicious legacies" from the former regime. It pointed out that those who want to weaken the government are either incapable of understanding the nation's problems and lack the faculties necessary for reasoning or exaggerate problems through widespread propaganda.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

In a statement published in the UAE and cited by QNA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said the Islamic good offices committee working to resolve the Iraq-Iran dispute has neither succeeded nor failed, and he predicted that Iran will have paid an exorbitant price by the time the issue is resolved. Questioned on the entry of Iraqi troops into Dehloran, Hammadi said Iraq is committed to the policy of holding the positions that were attained during the first week of the war. He added that Iraq will not expand the scope of its military operations for the time being.

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ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS CONTINUE MEETING

2 Jun Session

JN021434 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1315 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA)--A discussion was held at the 2 June session of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers after which the conferees approved the secretary general's report.

Muhammad al-Hadi Abu Sittah, head of the Libyan delegation, then delivered a speech in which he touched on several problems faced by the Islamic world. He expressed his country's support for proclaiming jihad to liberate Palestine.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestinian delegation and member of the PLO Executive Committee, made a speech which he began by thanking the Iraqi president, government and people for their efforts to organize and ensure the success of the conference.

The Palestinian official made a warm appeal to save the Arab Palestinian people, who are being subjected, he said, to annihilation and liquidation by the enemies of Islam and humanity. He said: The Islamic holy places in Palestine and holy Jerusalem are being violated and desecrated in the sight and hearing of the entire world. The Muslims should raise a loud cry of indignation and fight their enemies for their rights and holy places. The Islamic countries should reply and confront these enemies practically within the framework of their solidarity and unity of objectives. They should transform resolutions into measures to confront the Zionist enemy and its ally, the United States.

Qaddumi asserted that the Zionist enemy is continuing its colonization within the framework of a large occupation plan. He attacked the new U.S. administration and said that it is adopting a more aggressive policy against the Palestinian people and is encouraging Israel to escalate its aggression.

Qaddumi called for extending political and material aid to the PLO, moving on the international level to impose economic and political sanctions on the Zionist entity, freezing its UN membership and rejecting its delegation's accreditation in the organization.

Qaddumi called for the formation of a five-sided committee within the UN framework to follow up the implementation of the resolutions taken by the conference. He stressed the importance of establishing an Islamic office for the boycott of Israel and of the Islamic countries complete severance of relations with the Zionist entity. He urged assistance for Lebanon to establish national accord there.

The session was adjourned to resume later this evening. It was headed by Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, chairman of the 12th Session of the Islamic Conference Foreign Ministers. The four committees also adjourned their meetings and will resume them this evening.

2 Jun Evening Session

JN021952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1745 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA)--The Islamic Conference foreign ministers reconvened here this evening holding their third session. The heads of the Islamic delegation participating in the conference began to deliver their speeches while the four subcommittees of the conference resumed their meetings to discuss the various topics referred to them.

Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian foreign affairs and international cooperation minister, expressed his thanks and appreciation to Iraq for the interest taken in the conference. He stressed that the African states which severed their relations with Israel will not reconsider their decision, adding: Anyone who thinks the contrary errs.

Saudi Foregin Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal thanked President Saddam Husayn for opening the conference and praised his opening address. He expressed hope that Iraq and Iran will find a suitable environment in the Islamic Conference Organization to solve the conflict. He hoped that the efforts of the organization will be acceptable to both sides and thus spare bloodshed.

Referring to the Palestinian issue, he said that rights are not regained by begging, tears and subjugation but are wrested with steadfast and arduous jihad. He called for mobilizing Islamic potentials and capabilities to champion justice and rout aggression in Palestine, Lebanon and Afghanistan.

Prince Sa'ud stressed that the Islamic nation's future is not drawn up in Washington or Moscow but in the Islamic capitals and with the will of the Islamic nation. He said that the big powers do not have permanent friends or enemies but they do have interests. He added that the United States has built its traditional policy on backing the Zionist entity and ignoring the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, while it supports the Afghan people. The Soviet Union is playing a concrete role in championing Arab rights in Palestine. We hope that this role will continue in an effective manner that will lead to solving the issue and restoring rights to their rightful owners. However, the Soviet Union has no right to usurp the Afghan people's rights. He appealed to the two superpowers to adopt stands compatible with justice and freedom, particularly regarding Palestine and Afghanistan. He called for promoting political, cultural and social cooperation among the Islamic countries.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkman praised the friendly relations between Iraq and Turkey and the progress made between the two neighborly countries in the various fields of cooperation.

Marwan al-Qasim, head of the Jordanian delegation and foreign minister, thanked President Saddam Husayn for the hospitality accorded the conferees. He described the At-Ta'if summit resolutions as a vivid embodiment of Islamic unanimity to shun differences in the Muslim ranks and end fighting among brothers.

On the Zionist project to dig a canal between the Mediterranean and Dead Seas, he said: Israel is going ahead with this scheme for economic and political gains. He said that the Jordanian delegation has submitted a memorandum to the conference outlining the dangers inherent in this Zionist project on Palestine and the neighboring Arab countries.

The evening session was adjourned while the conference subcommittees resumed their work. The conference will reconvene tomorrow morning.

3 Jun Session

JN030932 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA)--The Islamic Conference foreign ministers held a session today to listen to speeches by the heads of the delegations. The session, which is the fourth since the beginning of the conference last Monday, is being held to listen to the participating states' views and stands on the topics that are listed on the agenda and on the Islamic cooperation issues.

Chatti Press Conference

JN022040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA)--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, has said that the Islamic good offices committee will meet in mid-June to study the proposals and viewpoints it has received from Iraq and Iran. At a press conference here this evening, in his capacity as official spokesman of the Islamic Conference foreign ministers, he said that the committee will resume its work and efforts because there are encouraging signs that it may reach the required solution.

He added that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict will be discussed in detail during the meetings of the Political Subcommittee so as to reach points that will bring us closer to ending the fighting. He said that all the speakers at the conference's general session today called for finding an appropriate solution to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, highly appreciated the Islamic good offices committee's efforts and called on it to continue these efforts to solve the conflict.

Chatti stated that the Economic Subcommittee today endorsed the draft project to expand economic cooperation among the Islamic countries. It also called for convening a high-level government meeting to study the proposals submitted in this regard. It also asserted the need to develop investments, establish joint projects among the Islamic countries and hold a meeting at the level of experts to draw up detailed plans for these projects in implementation of the At-Ta'if summit resolutions.

VOP Views Agenda

JN011810 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1550 GMT 1 Jun 81

[From the "With the Events" program]

[Text] The Islamic Conference foreign ministers are scheduled to begin meetings in Baghdad today. The PLO is taking part in the conference. Most of the Islamic states are also taking part. The Palestinian delegation to the conference is headed by brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department. Brother Abu al-Lutf has declared that the PLO will submit a Palestinian working paper to the conference. The paper will stress the need for taking practical measures to implement the previous decisions of the Islamic conference, particularly the Islamic Conference summit which was held in At-Ta'if in January 1981 and which declared jihad and made the necessary arrangements to open the way for volunteers from the Islamic states to join the Palestinian revolution.

The Palestinian working paper also includes plans for preparing the ground for diplomatic moves by the Islamic states within the United Nations with the aim of imposing sanctions against Israel and taking firm resolutions condemning the U.S. policy which is in collusion with Israel, which is escalating its savage aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. The working paper indicates that the Islamic states will also carry out moves in other international quarters to explain the serious U.S. support for Israel and Israel's racist practices against the Palestinians in the occupied territories and its settlements in these territories, especially following Israel's declaration of Jerusalem as its eternal capital.

The Islamic Conference will discuss other matters, such as the Lebanese situation in light of the Israeli aggressions and the war between two fraternal states in the Islamic group, namely, Iraq and Iran. It will also discuss other regional problems.

Concerning economic issues, the conference will discuss cooperation among the member states in the various economic fields.

The Palestinian cause and the means of restoring the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, will be the main topic of discussion in the conference, which will last for 6 days, being held under the auspices of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Palestinian cause with all its ramifications will remain the primary cause ot be considered by the conference because it is the central cause of the Islamic peoples and because the liberation of Palestine and holy Jerusalem is the duty of every Muslim, no matter how far he may be from Palestine.

On another level, the ministers must stress the need for adopting practical decisions and firm stands against U.S. policy, not only in order to back the first Islamic cause, namely the Palestinian cause, but also to protect the Islamic states themselves, which are besieged by U.S. fleets and aircraft carriers. Another task of the Baghdad conference is to stress the importance of taking effective measures to utilize the Islamic economic capabilities, especially oil, in realizing important results that might back the political moves of these states and achieve their aims.

The resolutions of the previous Islamic Conference meeting have been implemented only partially and in a limited way. Now, the need is great for the implementation of these resolutions instead of keeping them ink on paper because the Palestinian cause, which is the cause of all the Muslims in the world, is being exposed to numerous dangers, such as the Zionist war of annihilation being carried out by Israel with the support of Washington against the Palestinian people and their brothers, the Lebanese people.

The aim for which the Islamic Conference Organization was formed in 1969 was the preservation of the Palestinian cause, the protection of Palestine's sacred shrines and the work to realize the noble goal of liberating it.

PLO UN ENVOY TO PRESENT MEMO ON ISRAELI ATTACK

JN021533 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Our radio correspondent has learned that the PLO has instructed its UN representative to deliver a memorandum to Dr Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, on the Zionist air attack that took place at noon today against civilian positions in Abu al-Aswad, north of Tyre. The attack was accompanied by heavy artillery shelling of a number of positions in southern Lebanon.

Today,'s Zionist attack came in the wake of Waldehim's call for self-restraint to avoid creating circumstances conducive to a large-scale explosion in the region. Just hours before the attack Zionist Prime Minister Begin and a number of Zionist leaders declared that they would continue their military action against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and that the U.S. administration knew about this decision and agreed to it in a meeting between Begin and Reagan's envoy Philip Habib during his visit to the region.

ISRAELI ATTACK BLAMED ON HABIB'S MISSION

JN292004 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 81

[Text] In today's program "With the Events," we will first deal with the brutal Zionist attack on Ad-Damur and An-Na'imah and several southern areas- This event is one of the most prominent during the last 24 hours because of the reactions and questions it precipitated on the nature of the mission carried out by Philip Habib, culminating in this criminal attack on secure civilian areas. This prompted the innocent people who were subjected to the attack to ask about the meaning of all the developments they had heard of over the past few days. This also prompted them to declare their steadfastness anew in the face of U.S.-Israeli brutality and to make a simple statement to the Arabs: We are here leading a battle of pan-Arab steadfastness on behalf of all.

On this subject, we will cite paragraphs from an article by the Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' under the title "Israeli Air Raids on an Impossible U.S. Mission."

Philip Habib flew to Washington, Israeli military planes raided Lebanon and Israeli artillery shelled it. Before Reagan met with Habib, the latter delegated to Israel the task of submitting a field report on the results of his efforts. Israel never once disappointed the high opinions of successive U.S. administrations in efficiently implementing U.S. policy and its efforts. It implemented, with more crimes, destruction and brutality, Washington's commandments, teachings and instructions.

While Philip Habib was still airborne, Reagan became assured of the prearranged conclusion of this session of Habib's efforts. So Reagan renewed the U.S. declaration at the [West Point] military academy concerning his mistrust in agreements and his sole belief in arms.

The citizens, their children and homes in Ad-Damur, Sidon, An-Na'imah and the villages of the south were the first victims of the destructive results of this belief of Reagan's and of the efforts of his envoy, who was not ashamed of boasting of his Lebanese origin as he prompted Israel to continue its attempts to liquidate the Lebanese and Palestinians.

These Israeli air raids are, then, the beginning of the mission of the U.S. envoy and they will not be the end as Washington and Tel Aviv prepare for a continuous large-scale explosion of the situation in Lebanon. This explosion may take the shape of the war of attrition predicted by Eytan, or another shape predicted by any other war criminal in Israel.

The basic aim of this explosion is to save the policy of Camp David from visible, inevitable death and to continue efforts to liquidate the Palestinian cause, its revolution and people.

This policy also aims at continuing organized efforts to destroy the nationalist Lebanese confrontation and its powers and to weaken the nationalist Syrian confrontation and destroy it.

The direct current expressions of this policy in Lebanon still cling to protecting victory and the conditions for its continuation in the interest of the fascist, Phalangist plan and its forces and to prompting Lebanese legitimacy continuously to bestow its implicit or open legitimacy on that plan. This is the very essence of the Israeli conditions, which Philip Habib conveyed in his tours, demanding the return of the situation and the power balance to what they were prior to 2 April.

All this reaffirms once more what the National Movement has not ceased to declare and practice: We here are fighting the battle of pan-Arab and national destiny. This imposes on all Lebanese and Arab quarters concerned with this destiny to rise to their responsibilities.

Lebanese legitimacy, or parts of it, will not be saved by returning to the policy of consider considering itself a mere umpire between Israel and the Lebanese people, or a mere onlooker watching a conflict between Syria and Israel which does not concern it, or a mere perjurer concerning a chase by the Israeli Air Force of armed Palestinians.

The National Movement, on its part, has taken the only necessary national decision, which is mobilization and continuation of the confrontation. The nationalist Palestinian movement has done likewise, as has Syria.

Tangible support for these three forces is the only pan-Arab decision on the Arab level. Israel and Washington will not change the situation back to their own advantage in this confrontation, however complex the conditions of following it up and its requirements may become, nor will they change the current of advanced facts which are firmly established. Foremost of these facts is the principled, practical and clear Soviet stand in preserving the Palestine cause and its revolution, developing its potentials, continuing to support the nationalist Lebanese cause, the Lebanese people's cause and the unity of its homeland and lands and protecting and enhancing the steadfastness of Syria.

TEXT OF GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL STATUTES

JN261103 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0500 GMT 26 May 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 25 May (GNA)--The Gulf Cooperation Council statutes initialed by their majesties and highnesses the kings and amirs of the member states at the beginning of the opening session of the council's first conference yesterday contain the six states' approval of the establishment of the council.

The statutes provide for the council, which will be based in Riyadh, to seek to achieve coordination and integration among the member states prior to their unity. The statutes also provide that the member states shall introduce similar systems in the economic, commercial, educational, health, information, legislative and administrative fields and promote progress in all these fields.

The statutes define the institutions comprising the council. These are: the Supreme Council, the Ministerial Council and the General Secretariat. The statutes also specify the functions of these institutions. The following is the full text of the statutes:

The United Arab Emirates, the State of Bahrain, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Sultanate of Oman, the State of Qatar and the State of Kuwait out of their awareness of their special ties and common characteristics and the similarity of the regimes governing them on the basis of the Islamic faith; out of their belief in the common destiny and aim uniting their peoples; out of their desire to achieve coordination, integration and cooperation among them in all fields; out of their conviction that coordination, cooperation and integration among them serves the sublime objectives of the Arab nation; out of their desire to strengthen all bonds and cooperation among them; out of a desire to continue efforts in all vital fields concerning their peoples and to achieve their aspirations for a better future and unity; acting in accordance with the Arab League Charter, which calls for achieving closer and stronger Arab ties; and directing their efforts toward supporting and serving Arab and Islamic issues, have agreed on the following:

Article One: Establishment of the Council

In accordance with these statutes, a council called the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf States [Majlis at-Ta'awin li Duwal al-Khalij al-'Arabi] shall be established. The council shall be referred to hereunder as the Cooperation Council [Majlis at-Ta'awin].

Article Two: The Headquarters

The Cooperation Council's headquarters shall be the city of Riyadh in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Article Three: Cooperation Council meetings

The council's meetings shall be held at the headquarters state. However, they can be held in any of the member states.

Article Four: Aims

The basic aims of the Cooperation Council are as follows:

1. To achieve coordination, integration and cooperation among the member states in all fields in order to bring about their unity.
2. To deepen and strengthen the bonds of cooperation existing among their peoples in all fields.
3. To draw up similar systems in all fields, including the following affairs:

A. economic and financial affairs
B. trade, customs and transport affairs
C. education and cultural affairs
D. health and social affairs
E. information and tourism affairs
F. judicial and administrative affairs.

4. To promote scientific and technical progress in the fields of industry, minerals, agriculture, sea wealth and animal wealth; to establish scientific research centers and collective projects; and to encourage the private sector's cooperation for the good of the peoples of the member states.

Article Five: Cooperation Council Membership

The Cooperation Council is composed of the six states which participated in the foreign ministers meeting in Riyadh on 4 February 1981.

Article Six: Cooperation Council Organs

The Cooperation Council is composed of the following main organs:

1. The Supreme Council, to which will be attached a body for resolving disputes.
2. The Ministerial Council.
3. The General Secretariat.

Each of these organs can establish suborgans as needed.

Article Seven: The Supreme Council

1. The Supreme Council is the highest authority of the Cooperation Council. It is composed of the heads of the member states. Its presidency shall be rotated in the alphabetical order of the member states.
2. The council will hold two ordinary sessions yearly. Extraordinary sessions can be held at the request of any member which is seconded by another member.
3. The Supreme Council will hold its sessions in the countries of the member states.
4. Quorum is established if a session is attended by two-thirds of the member states.

Article Eight: Competency of the Supreme Council

The Supreme Council will seek to bring about the aims of the Cooperation Council, particularly in the following:

1. It will look into issues that concern the member states.
2. It will draw up the supreme policy of the Cooperation Council and the broad lines it will follow.
3. It will study the recommendations, reports, studies and draft laws submitted to it by the Ministerial Council in preparation for their endorsement.
4. It will study the reports and studies prepared by the secretary general.
5. It will draw up the bases for dealing with other states and international organizations.
6. It will approve the bylaws of the body to resolve disputes and will name its members.
7. It will appoint the secretary general.
8. It will amend the statutes of the Cooperation Council.
9. It will approve the bylaws of the Cooperation Council.
10. It will ratify the budget of the General Secretariat.

Article Nine: Voting in the Supreme Council

1. Each member of the Supreme Council shall have one vote.
2. The Supreme Council's decisions on substantive matters [masa'il mawdu'iyah] shall be on the basis of the unanimous vote of the member states present and taking part in the voting. Decisions on procedural matters [masa'il ijra'iyah] shall be based on majority vote.

Article Ten: Body for Resolving Disputes

1. The Cooperation Council shall establish a body to be called the Body for Resolving Disputes [Hay'at Taswiyat an-Niza'aat], which shall be attached to the Supreme Council.
2. The Supreme Council shall form the body for each individual case, depending on the nature of the dispute.
3. If a dispute occurs over the interpretation or application of the statutes and the Ministerial Council or Supreme Council are unable to resolve it, the Supreme Council may refer it to the body for resolving disputes.
4. The body shall submit its report, inclusing its recommendations and verdict, to the Supreme Council, which shall adopt what it deems appropriate.

Article Eleven: The Ministerial Council

1. The Ministerial Council shall comprise the foreign ministers of the member states or their representatives from among the ministers. The chairmanship of the council shall be rotational, for 6 months and in the alphabetical order of the member states.
2. The Ministerial Council shall hold its meetings once every 3 months. It may hold extraordinary sessions at the request of any member with the second of another.
3. The Ministerial Council shall decide the venue of its next session.
4. The council meeting shall be considered as having achieved a quorum when attended by two-thirds of the member states.

Article Twelve: The Competency of the Ministerial Council

1. Propose policies, make recommendations and prepare studies and plans aimed at developing cooperation and coordination among the member states in the various fields and adopt the necessary resolutions and recommendations on them.
2. Encourage, develop and coordinate existing activities among the member states in the various fields. Decisions in this respect shall be referred to the Ministerial Council which, in turn, shall refer them with its recommendations to the Supreme Council, which shall adopt what it deems appropriate.
3. Make recommendations to the ministers concerned with formulating the necessary policies for implementing the decisions of the Cooperation Council.
4. Encourage all aspects of cooperation and coordination among the various private sector activities and improve existing cooperation among the chambers of commerce and industry in the member states as well as encourage the free movement of manpower between the member states.
5. Refer any aspect or aspects of cooperation to one or more technical or specialized committees to discuss them and make suitable proposals on them.
6. Examine proposals on amending the provisions of these statutes and submit suitable recommendations on them to the Supreme Council.
7. Approve its own bylaws as well as the bylaws of the General Secretariat.
8. Appoint assistant secretaries for a renewable 3-year term on the recommendation of the secretary general.
9. Approve periodic reports and rules and regulations concerning administrative and financial matters proposed by the general secretary and recommend to the Supreme Council the ratification of the General Secretariat's budget.
10. Prepare agendas for Supreme Council meetings.
11. Examine whatever is submitted to the Supreme Council.

Article Thirteen: Voting in the Ministerial Council

1. Every member of the Ministerial Council shall have one vote.
2. The Ministerial Council's resolutions on substantive issues shall be issued by the unanimous vote of the member states attending and participating in the voting. The council's resolutions on procedural issues and recommendations shall be issued by a majority vote.

Article Fourteen: The General Secretariat

1. The General Secretariat shall be made up of a secretary general, who shall be assisted by assistant secretary generals and the employees that he may need.
2. The Supreme Council shall appoint the secretary general, whose 3-year term is renewable. He shall be chosen from among subjects of the Cooperation Council member states.
3. The secretary general shall nominate the assistant secretary generals.
4. The secretary general shall choose the Secretariat employees from among subjects of the member states. He cannot make exceptions without the Ministerial Council's agreement.
5. The secretary general shall be directly responsible for the work of the General Secretariat and the good course of work in its various sectors. He shall also represent the Cooperation Council within the limits of his powers.

Article Fifteen: Competency of the General Secretariat

1. Preparation of studies concerning cooperation, coordination and integrated plans and programs for the joint action of the Cooperation Council member states.
2. Preparation of periodic reports on the work of the Cooperation Council.
3. Following up the implementation of the resolutions and recommendations of the Supreme Council and the Ministerial Council by the member states.
4. Preparation of reports and studies required either by the Supreme Council or Ministerial Council.
5. Preparation of the draft of financial and administrative bylaws which shall be commensurate with the growth of the Coooperation Council and its increasing responsibilities.
6. Preparation of budgets and final accounts for the Cooperation Council.
7. Preparation for meetings and the Ministerial Council's agenda and draft resolutions.
8. Proposing to the Ministerial Council's chairman the convening of an extraordinary session of the Ministerial Council if the need arises.
9. Any other responsibilities entrusted to it either by the Supreme Council or the Ministerial Council.

Article Sixteen:

The secretary general, assistant secretaries and all the staff of the General Secretariat will carry out their tasks in total independence and in the common interest of the member states. They should abstain from any conduct that clashes with their tasks and jobs and should not reveal any secrets about their jobs during and after their service.

Article Seventeen: Privileges and Immunities

1. The Cooperation Council and its organs in each of the member states will enjoy legal status and the privileges and immunities which they require to carry out their tasks and perform their duties.
2. The representatives and employees of the council member states will enjoy the privileges and immunities specified by an agreement that will be concluded for this purpose among the member states. Another agreement will regulate the relationship between the council and the headquarters state.
3. Until the formulation and implementation of the two agreements mentioned above in paragraph 2, the representatives and employees of the Cooperation Council member states will enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities accorded to similar bodies.

Article Eighteen: The Budget of the General Secretariat

The General Secretariat will have a budget toward which all the member states will contribute in equal proportions.

Article Nineteen: Effectiveness of the Statutes

1. The statutes will become effective as of the date they are signed by the heads of the six states mentioned in the preamble.
2. The original copy of these statutes will be deposited in the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which will deliver true copies to each of the member states, until the establishment of the General Secretariat, which will be the depository.

Article Twenty: Amending the Statutes

1. Any of the member states may request the amending of the statutes.
2. The request for the amendment should be submitted to the secretary general, who will refer it to the member states before submitting it to the Ministerial Council in at least 4 months.
3. The amendment becomes effective if unanimously approved by the Supreme Council.

Article Twenty-One: [Words indistinct] reservations on the provisions of these statutes.

Article Twenty-Two:

The General Secretariat will register and deposit copies of these statutes in the Arab League and the United Nations by a decision from the Ministerial Council.

These statutes were signed in Abu Dhabi, the United Arab Emirates on 21 Rajab 1401 Hegira, corresponding to 25 May 1981, in one copy in Arabic.

[Signed] The UAE
The State of Bahrain
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
The Sultanate of Oman
The Shaykhdom of Qatar
The State of Kuwait

QADDUMI SEES U.S. RESPONSIBILITY FOR KHADR KILLING

NC011401 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] The head of the Political Department, Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], has made a statement in Baghdad to Monte Carlo radio about the assassination of the hero, Martyr Na'im Khadr. He said: This painful incident in which a dirty hand moved to assassinate one of our heroes, who have fought in the most dangerous arenas in defense of their national rights, is a loss to these heroes' people and nation. He added: This painful incident, whose victim was one of our heroes who defy Zionism and its agents, was actually a blow to every honest struggler. The news of the assassination reached us this morning. When the departed martyr was on his way to his office, a criminal hand was extended to fire at him. He was moved to the hospital, where he, regrettably, died.

Brother Abu al-Lutf also said: What Begin has said about waging a war of extermination of the Palestinian people, the recurring U.S. statements that support Israel and encourage its attacks and overt defiance of the Palestinian people and of all the human values and international will are responsible for what happened together with their agents in Europe, the Arab region and in the entire world.

BAHRAIN

PRC DELEGATION MEMBER ASKS U.S. EMBASSY FOR ASYLUM

GF011600 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] A Bahraini Government source has confirmed that a member of the PRC trade delegation visiting Bahrain had asked the U.S. Embassy in Bahrain for political asylum. He is still staying at the U.S. Embassy. The two other members of the delegation have returned to Beijing. Sources at the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture--which had given entry visas to the members of the delegation--said they are aware of the matter.

SAUDI ARABIA

FOREIGN MINISTER DENIES PRESENCE OF FOREIGN BASES

LD030854 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0710 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 3 Jun (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, has stressed that Saudi Arabia will not offend the Islamic nation by becoming a party to the vituperations surrounding fabrications from various parties in the wake of the Islamic world's strong condemnation of statements made by the Libyan leader last year.

In an interview with AL-MADINAH published today, with references to yesterday's fabrications by the Libyan delegate to the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad about the presence of foreign forces in Saudi Arabia, his royal highness said that the Libyan delegate at yesterday's Political Committee meeting had reiterated what the Libyan leader had said some time ago about the presence of foreign bases in Saudi Arabia. At the time this fabrication received the full condemnation of the Islamic world.

His royal highness adds that as a result of this wide, collective condemnation he does not believe that he needs to comment about the renewed fabrications and lies because this method of making accusations only gives offense to the Islamic nation.

On the other hand, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal denies that Saudi Arabia has a separate role in confronting the Lebanese crisis or current developments between Syria and Israel. He says that there is an Arab role arising from the recent extraordinary Tunis conference on the Lebanese problem. His royal highness the foreign minister stressed that Saudi Arabia is part of this wide Arab move and it does not have a separate role or private contacts with America or anyone else about this matter.

His royal highness expressed the hope that the general Arab role will receive the support of the foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference and that Arab action will be based on a strong and effective foundation so as to deal with the explosive situation in Lebanon.

His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal describes the start of the foreign ministers conference in Baghdad as good and believes that the conference will be effective. He says that despite the fact that the conference comes a short while after the Islamic Conference summit in Mecca we are beginning to feel that the resolutions passed at the Mecca summit are being implemented. A specific recommendation was adopted yesterday regarding the problems of the states of the African Sahel. The committee charged with handling this issue has drawn up a framework for action in this sphere and come up with the necessary financial resources to deal with the problems caused by drought in that part of the Islamic world. His royal highness described this achievement as good.

PRINCE FAHD MEETS WITH SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

LD021636 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1055 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Jun (SPA)--His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, at noon today had a meeting with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who is currently visiting Saudi Arabia. The meeting was attended by His Royal Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the 2nd deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard.

PDRY

PRESS STATEMENT ON VISIT TO USSR BY AL-GHANIM

LD021746 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Press statement on results of visit to Soviet Union by Supreme People's Council delegation led by Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, issued in Aden on 2 June]

[Text] Aden, 2 Jun (ANA)--At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a delegation from the PDRY Supreme People's Council under the leadership of Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and secretary of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from 22 through 31 May.

The delegation paid a visit to the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and placed a wreath there. A wreath was also laid at the tomb of the unknown warrior in front of the Kremlin wall. Apart from Moscow, the PDRY delegation paid a visit to the Bashkir ASSR and the Moldavian SSR and acquainted itself with various aspects of the life of the Soviet people and their achievement in the social, economic and cultural spheres. In all the places visited, the delegation met with a warm welcome and hospitality. The delegation of the PDRY Supreme People's Council was received by V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks which took place with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities, and the chairmen and members of the committees of the two soviets, the PDRY parliamentary delegation was acquainted with the organizational structure and the activities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of local soviets and with special questions relating to foreign relations as practised by the Soviet Union's supreme authority. The questions of continuing the development of parliamentary relations between the USSR and the PDRY and urgent international issues of common interest were also discussed.

The parliamentarians from the PDRY were acquainted with the main trends of the continued economic and social development of the Soviet Union approved by the 26th CPSU Congress and with the arrangements connected with implementing the initiatives put forward by the party congress in the foreign policy sphere with the aim of consolidating peace, international detente and the protection of the freedoms and rights of peoples stemming from their sovereignty.

Members of the delegation expressed their profound appreciation for the fraternal backing and support by the Soviet Union for the PDRY. They also evaluated highly the role played by the Soviet state in the struggle to restrain the arms race, reduce the threat of war and strengthen peace in the world.

The parliamentarians of the PDRY expressed their support for the peaceful Soviet policy and the new peace initiatives put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, especially those connected with the Middle East question and ensuring security in the Arabian Gulf region.

The Soviet side praised the efforts of the YSP and the leaders of the PDRY bent at strengthening the national independence of the PDRY, furthering its economy and developing education, culture and health care in the country. The increase in the PDRY's prestige in the international arena and the effective participation of the policy of strengthening peace and security in the Indian Ocean and Arabian Gulf regions were also underlined. The two sides, guided by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the PDRY, stressed their aspiration to continue to expand the experience of the beneficial and fruitful contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and by the PDRY Supreme People's Council.

GDR POLITBURO MEMBER TISCH VISITS FOR TALKS

Trade Union Talks

LD302306 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1607 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] Aden, 30 May (ADN)--The Free German Trade Union League [FDGB] delegation in Aden today held its first official talks with leaders of Yemeni Trade Union Confederation. Sultan ad-Dawsh and Harry Tisch, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB, stressed that the GDR-PDRY friendship treaty, signed in 1979 during a visit to the PDRY by a GDR party and state delegation led by Erich Honecker, is of great importance for the strengthening of trade-union relations between the two countries. Sultan ad-Dawsh briefed his visitors on the active participation of Yemeni trade unionists in the implementation of the second 5-year plan adopted in 1980.

Harry Tisch reported on the tasks set by the 10th SED Congress for the GDR's economic and social development. Both men stressed the condemnation by GDR and PDRY trade unionists of the imperialist policies of stepping up the arms race and constantly undertaking acts of aggression in the Near East, southern Africa and other parts of the world. Both trade union organizations, they said, fully support the recent Soviet peace initiatives.

Trade Union Communique

LD312226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1744 GMT 31 May 81

[Excerpt] Aden, 31 May (ADN)--The GDR trade union federation [FDGB] and the Yemeni Trade Union Confederation (ANID) spoke in support of a "strengthening of the concern of the world trade union movement for peace, disarmament detente and social progress." In a communique signed on Sunday in Aden by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDGB National Executive, and Sultan ad-Dawsh, general secretary of ANID, both sides stressed that this is an essential precondition to improve the working conditions and general circumstances of workers, throughout the world.

The FDGB and ANID judged Leonid Brezhnev's proposals at the 26th CPSU Congress to be "a consistent continuation of the Soviet Union's peace program" and condemned the confrontation course of imperialist powers, especially the United States, and the increase in the arms race as well as the troop concentrations in the Gulf region and in the Indian Ocean. They reaffirmed their solidarity support in the struggle for the liberation of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO. Both trade union confederations expressed their intention to intensify their cooperation.

In the morning at the Monument of the Martyrs the FDGB delegation, led by Harry Tisch, honored Yemeni patriots who had been killed in the fight against British colonial rule. During a meeting with trade unionists at the ANID institute, Harry Tisch was honored with the solidarity medal of the PDRY.

ISLAMIC, ARAB LEAGUE ISSUES RECOMMENDATIONS

NC021851 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA)--The second session of the Constituent Assembly of the League of Islamic and Arab peoples has addressed a greeting to the Egyptian people and President Anwar as-Sadat for their continued support for the Afghan struggle against the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. The assembly denounced this invasion and the acts of genocide being carried out against the Afghan Muslin people and called on the Arab and Islamic states to extend full support for the Afghan mujahidin. This came in the recommendations of the second session of the Constituent Assembly that were read by Dr Sayyid Nawfal, secretary general of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples.

In its recommendations, the league called on Arab and Islamic governments to sever relations with the ruling regime in Kabul and to freeze [tajmid] relations with the Soviet Union in the event Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. The representatives of the peoples of the League of Islamic and Arab Peoples addressed a greeting to the Egyptian people and to President as-Sadat for their continued support for the Afghan struggle. These representatives affirmed their support for the political section of the draft charter of the league aimed at organizing political activity designed to rally the Arab and Islamic peoples around one stand toward international problems. The representative agreed in principle on the formation of an Islamic-Arab parliament. It was decided that the assembly members who are members of parliament [in their countries] should hold a meeting whose date would be fixed later.

The representatives also addressed an appeal to the Arab governments to reconsider the question of the severed relations among each other in view of the division this causes in the Arab and Islamic ranks.

The representatives decided to form a committee to discuss the ways and means for providing collective security. They also listened to statements from representatives of Libya, the PDRY, Eritrea, Western Somalia and Chad, who explained the oppression and persecution from which their peoples are suffering. The assembly affirmed its support for the struggle of these peoples. It also decided to support their causes in international forums and to enlighten the world public about these causes. It also decided to support the Islamic liberation movements, since they form a first line of defense against Soviet encroachment in the Arab and Islamic region.

The representatives welcomed the idea of forming an Islamic-Arab common market and it was decided to discuss this subject at an upcoming session.

The assembly in its second session concentrated on the issue of Jerusalem. It demanded the world community shoulder it responsibility to confront Israel's insistence on a policy of aggression and on disregarding the United Nations and the Security Council resolutions. It called on the Palestinian people and the peoples of the Islami and Arab nations to act positively and to keep away from tugs-of-war and polarizations.

The assembly approved the formation of a world Islamic bank and authorized the secretary general to take measures and hold contacts for its formation.

The representatives decided to form Islamic-Arab unions specialized in the economic spheres. They also decided to hold contacts to establish an Islamic-Arab labor federation, which will cooperate with the trade union federations now existing in the Arab and Islamic states.

The representatives of the Islamic and Arab peoples approved an information plan for the next stage and agreed to follow up Islamic and Arab issues, and events project the Islamic nation as a world power, promote the Arab and Islamic heritage and the Arabic language and broadcast Arabic education programs for Muslims who do not speak the language.

At the end of the second session of the League's constituent assembly, the representatives of the Arab and Islamic people expressed thanks to President as-Sadat, who had called for the creation of the peoples' league in support of Islam and Arabism. They also expressed thanks to President Numayri because Sudan is one of the founders of the Constituent Assembly. It is recalled that the second session of the League's Constituent Assembly began last Saturday under the chairmanship of Sudanese Communications Minister Dr Ahmad as-Sayyid Hamid, who headed the Sudanese delegation. The session was attended by representatives of 24 Islamic and Arab states, as well as representatives from North America, Australia and Brazil. Constituent Assembly representatives will tomorrow, Wednesday, visit Alexandria at the invitation of its governor, Dr Na'im Abu Talib.

ABU TALIB RECEIVES COLOMBIAN DELEGATION 2 JUN

NC021710 Cairo MENA in English 1520 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA)--People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib received today the Colombian parliamentary delegation under the parliament speaker. During the meeting, Abu Talib reviewed Egypt's foreign policy in the light of President as-Sadat's initiative and his declaration before the European Parliament in Luxembourg, Egypt's stand towards the peace process, and the Israeli situation regarding the autonomy for the Palestinians and their right to self-determination. Abu Talib stressed that Jerusalem is an Arab land and the the West Bank and Gaza are also Arab Palestinian lands.

Abu Talib lauded the stand of the Colombian Government for rejecting the Israeli decision to make Jerusalem an eternal capital for Israel and moving the Colombian Embassy from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv.

Head of the Colombian delegation explained his country's policy being [as received] as a member of the nonaligned countries adding that it was obliged to sever its diplomatic relations with Cuba for its stand in the non-aligned group. The head of the Colombian delegation further lauded President as-Sadat's wise policy and Egyptian development programme stressing his country's will to coordinate economic and cultural relations with Egypt.

The head of the delegation conferred the "democratic system order" on Abu Talib and extended an invitation to him to visit Colombia at the head of a parliamentary delegation. The Colombian parliamentary delegation arrived here yesterday on a two-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of the People's Assembly.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S MESSAGE ON AFRICA DAY 25 MAY

NC251524 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0940 GMT 25 May 81

[Message by Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat marking Africa Day, delivered by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Bugrus Ghali in Cairo 25 May]

[Text] Cairo, 25 May (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has emphasized that Egypt will continue its efforts with its African sister states to meet the economic challenges imposed by the circumstances of our present day society. He also stressed that Egypt will at the same time continue with the African work within the context of the OAU for the fulfillment of the aims of this giant organization.

In a message he addressed today on the occasion of the celebration marking Africa Day, President as-Sadat called on all states of the continent to work jointly through the OAU to put an end to the plots and illegal interventions in the continent and also to put an end to aggression and interference in the domestic affairs of the independent African states.

President as-Sadat's message was delivered on his behalf by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali at the official and popular celebration held by Egypt today, on this occasion, in the central committee hall. In the message the president commended the genuine continuing support of the sister African states for Egypt throughout its long and legitimate struggle for the liberation of its territory and for the restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights.

The celebration was attended by a number of senior Egyptian officials, members of the African Department at the Foreign Ministry, African ambassadors in Cairo and representatives of the African liberation movements. Following is the text of President as-Sadat's message:

The Dean of the African Diplomatic Corps, your excellencies the ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen:

It has been our custom every year to celebrate this Africa Day together. This celebration symbolizes the 18th anniversary of the signing of the OAU Charter in May 1963. The birth of the OAU was a unique event in the contemporary history of Africa and the course of Africa's struggle for freedom, dignity and development.

The government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt are always happy to share with the fraternal African peoples the celebration of this glorious occasion and of the attachment to all the noble values that this day signifies. This stems from our and our people's common aim and common fate, united work and commitment to the objectives and principles of the OAU.

As we celebrate Africa Day this year, we should indeed be proud of all the OAU's positive achievements and hail all its efforts over the 18 years since its inception for the liberation of the continent and liquidation of imperialism in it and for the struggle against racial discrimination and economic development, right and justice. With our unity and solidarity we Africans have scored many victories and have deservedly commanded the world's respect for us and for our big organization, which now includes 50 states which carry weight everywhere. We played an effective role in enriching the world's experiment in the field of liberation, solidarity and unity.

However, as we celebrate this occasion today we must also make a mature pause to examine the present African situation. Despite the efforts made at the level of our OAU and the United Nations, one phase of our African struggle still requires more work and sacrifice from us. South Africa is still suffering under the yoke of the abominable racist regime.

We had hoped that at this celebration today we would be congratulating ourselves with the independence and freedom of Namibia, but, regrettably, this small African territory is still suffering under the rule of the hated racist regime. We must exert utmost efforts to solve this problem and achieve independence for the people of Namibia. History, which is our best teacher, affirms that the usurping occupier does not surrender following the first spark of struggle but that ferocious battles and great sacrifices must follow until the homeland gains its independence.

Despite the victories and achievements that Africa has made in the domains of liberation, unity and economic development, it is still the target of greedy circles that are hatching plots and exploiting agents that are trying to sow instability and create disturbances in Africa, in order to infiltrate it and extend their influence and hegemony in the continent.

Thus, I believe that it is the duty of all African countries to pay attention to this grave danger and to strive united through the OAU to put an end to the conspiracies and illegal interventions, aggressions and interferences in its internal affairs. They must also work together to ensure respect for African sovereignty on Africa's territory. The best example of this is the current situation in fraternal Chad. Egypt, as it has always been, will be in the forefront, ready for sacrifices and struggle in any joint effort by the African countries to establish peace and stability for fraternal Chad under the canopy of freedom and independence.

Ladies and Gentlemen, as it is celebrating Africa Day with you, Egypt is proud of its affiliation to this continent and membership under the banner of Africa's unity. At the same time, Egypt prides itself on the genuine and splendid solidarity it has always received and is receiving from its African states throughout the stages of its long and legal struggle to liberate its African territory and regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Egypt appreciates that this African solidarity has been one of the most important sources of its momentum and steadfastness to establish a permanent and comprehensive peace based on justice in the Middle East.

In its capacity as a pioneer and founder of African unity, Egypt emphasizes that the entrenchment of African solidarity has represented and will represent one of the most important and basic factors and demands of its foreign policy. This emanates from Egypt's cultural affilation and the organic links of its people with the African Continent. At the same time, Egypt emphasizes its utmost concern to contribute positively to achieving cooperation with its African sister states.

Egypt recently established the Egyptian fund for technical cooperation with Africa as a result of its conscious concept of boosting economic development in the continent and of emphasizing the concept of solidarity with its peoples through Egyptian expertise which, as an African expertise, shoulders a special responsibility toward Africa.

Egypt will continue its efforts with its sister African states to confront the economic challenges imposed by the contemporary circumstances of our society. At the same time, Egypt will continue the march of African action within the framework of the OAU to achieve the aims of this giant organization. We will wish that through collective efforts, sincerity in all intentions and unity of action and struggle our celebration of Africa Day next year will be, God willing, one putting an end to all the present problems in our continent and giving the chance for a bright future to the millions of our struggling peoples. Long live Africa and African unity.

OPPOSITION PARTY MEMBERS REPORTEDLY ARRESTED

NC021756 Paris AFP in English 1736 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (AFP)--Eight members of the Egyptian progressive regroupment party [National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party] (Marxists and Nasirites) were arrested by police here today, according to a party communique released here. The members, including four students, were distributing handbills to explain that a party candidate had stood down in a by-election because of "government interference in the election", the communique said. The party is not represented in parliament.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 356

JN021725 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Communique No 356 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 2 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our capable armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units pounded an enemy personnel concentration in the Nowsud region various weapons and forced it to flee, after killing 42 and destroying 1 infantry position and 1 excavator in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
B. One killed and two vehicles and one stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
C. Two killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
D. Five killed in the Mimak region in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Four killed in the Mehran region.
F. One of our forward units clashed with an enemy infantry force in the Dezful region and forced it to flee, leaving behind 18 killed. One infantry position, one field-gun and one missile launcher were destroyed in the same region.
G. One of our forward units raided enemy positions and concentrations in the Shusch region and hit them hard with various weapons, killing 66 and destroying 1 missile launcher and 1 stockpile of hardware.
H. One vehicle, three excavators and three stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
I. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and concentrations in the Abadan region, inflicting the following losses: 19 killed and 1 infantry position; 4 vehicles, two carrying hardware and one carrying personnel; 1 observation post; and 7 stockpiles of hardward destroyed.

Thus, total known enemy losses are: 157 killed, 3 infantry positions, 1 fieldgun, 8 vehicles, 2 missile launchers, 4 excavators, 1 observation post and 12 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our losses: Five martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 June 1981

HAMMADI DISCUSSES IRANIAN WAR, SOVIET RELATIONS

JN021057 Doha QNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 2 Jun (QNA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi has expressed the conviction that the Islamic good offices committee to settle the Iraqi-Iranian dispute has neither succeeded nor failed. He added that the precise situation is that the committee's endeavors are still continuing.

In a statement published in the UAE today, the Iraqi minister said that solving the dispute needs time in view of the issues's complications resulting from the existing abnormal situation in Iran, as he put it. He said that Iraq is paying the price for the war in view of Iran's rejection of any request for a cease-fire. However, the issue will be solved sometime when Iran will have paid an exorbitant price, one much higher than that of Iraq.

The Iraqi foreign minister expects that the Islamic Conference foreign ministers meeting, now convening in Baghdad, will express the same attitude adopted by the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if--the attitude that stressed the need for a cease-fire without achieving any fruitful results.

Asked if the entry of the Iraqi Armed Forces in the Iranian township of Dehloran represents a change in the Iraqi military policy, Sa'dun Hammadi said that Iraq is committed to the policy of not expanding and of holding to the targets which were attained during the first week of the war. However, he said that this matter had nothing to do with firm and absolute policies under all circumstances and situations. He added that the Iraqi leadership would not adopt any decision to expand the scope of military operations for the time being.

The Iraqi foreign minister asserted that his country's relations with the Soviet Union are good and that these relations are on the level on which they were before. These relations, he added, are based on Iraq's nonaligned principles.

In reply to a question, he denied knowledge of whether Jordanian King Husayn had discussed with the Soviet leaders during the latter's visit to Moscow the question of supplying Iraq with arms.

Asked if the assumption of presidential powers by French Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand would affect Iraqi-French relations, Hammadi explained that this change should not raise concern, pointing out that the new French Government had expressed a desire to retain relations of cooperation with Iraq.

On the situation in Lebanon, Hammadi said that the basic issue is the Israeli aggressive policy. He called upon all Lebanese to reach a national accord. He asserted his country's readiness to give every means of help to this end within the framework of the Arab League.

VOICE OF KURDISTAN CARRIES BARZANI INTERVIEW

JN312130 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1610 GMT 30 May 81

[Excerpts] In its 30th issue published in Cyprus on 27 April 1981, the magazine Al-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI published important statements made by Comrade Mas'ud Barzani, the struggle leader of our party, under the headline "We Have Liberated Territories." The magazine also published several pictures of Kurdistan, the peshmerga, the Kurdish [words indistinct] and girls from Kurdistan.

The magazine introduced the interview by saying: The Kurdish issue can be briefly described as a national issue dealing with the legitimate rights of an oppressed people. However, it is difficult to talk about (?the current) Kurdish revolution. In the words of Mas'ud Barzani, this revolution has become an Iraqi revolution against domination and dictatorship.

In his statements, Struggler Comrade Mas'ud Barzani spoke about the stages of the Kurdish revolution in Iraq, asserting that the revolution is an important part of the struggle of all the revolutionary forces in the region.

Answering a question on the Iraqi religious movement, the struggler leader of the party said: We believe that the religious movement is a force that should not be belittled. Any front would be incomplete without the participation of the religious movement.

On the alliance with the Communist Party, Comrade Mas'ud Barzani said: We consider our alliance with the Iraqi Communist Party as essential. We take deep interest in this alliance. Experience has shown that the Iraqi people have an interest in this alliance.

The struggler leader of the party pointed out that the joint operations of [words indistinct] the patriotic partisans in Kurdistan and the relations with the other Kurdish (?forces). He asserted our party's support for the Iranian revolution and our principled and unwavering stand on the Palestinian issue and our support for the Palestinian people's (?legitimate) rights. The text of his remarks is as follows:

Mas'ud Barzani to AL-MAWQIF AL-'ARABI: We have liberated territories. We have no conditions for a dialogue with the other sides and we reject the conditions of others. We support the Iranian revolution and oppose a clash between the Kurds and the revolution.

Question: Let us begin with an important point. How do you assess the Kurdish revolution and its [words indistinct]?

Answer: The Kurdish revolution in Iraqi Kurdistan passed through several stages. It is a revolution against the oppression suffered by our people since the Ottoman domination to date. Like other revolutions which broke out in the region, the Kurdish revolution passed through (?waiting) periods and [words indistinct]. Whatever the errors committed by the revolution, it is a national one and a liberation movement linked to the Arab liberation movement in its just and legitimate struggle against imperialism, reaction and Zionism in the region. Colonialism tried to transform our war into one between Arabs and Kurds. I believe that credit is due to Mulla Mustafa Barzani for opposing these attempts and preventing the deviation of the revolution from its right course. Barzani always stressed that the revolution is not aimed against the Arabs but against the regime.

Question: How can we explain the establishment of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front which was proclaimed in Damascus?

Answer: The Democratic National Front which was established in Kurdistan and which comprises three parties--the communist, the unionist and the Kurdistani--is a front which was imposed by the common struggle and [words indistinct] existed even before it was officially proclaimed. The military and political bases of these parties [words indistinct] daily action and in various forms. From this aspect, they are practically united. Only an official [words indistinct] proclaiming this fact.

Question: It has been said that you have submitted an application to join the Democratic National and Patriotic Front, which is comprised of eight parties. Is this true?

Answer: We did not submit such an application. There was a joint statement, issued by the three parties, calling for a united front to comprise all the opposition parties and forces. The statement said that (?we prefer) merging the two fronts into one.

Question: (?It has been said) that you are members of another front, the Iraqi National Islamic Liberation Front, which includes (?religious) quarters. How do you assess the role of the religious movement?

Answer: The religious movement in Iraq, like any other party, contains revolutionaries or (?unacceptable) people. Our party will never cooperate with suspect or agent quarters. The agentry of this or that quarter should be proved before levelling any accusations. We believe that the religious movement is a force that should not be belittled. Any front will be incomplete without the participation of the religious movement.

Question: Is there any military coordination between you and the religious movement?

Answer: To date, no. However, we do not (?conceal) the fact that we have offered every assistance that the religious movement needs. Moreover, they offered us everything we needed. We are on the verge of [words indistinct] an acceptable formula for wider cooperation.

Question: We consider our alliance with the Iraqi Communist Party as essential. It is also essential regarding the Iraqi National Movement. We take deep interest in this alliance. We believe that it is in the interest of all the Iraqi people. Experience has shown that this alliance is in the interest of the Iraqi people. The future will confirm this.

Question: In the past, Kurdistan was always a source of anxiety for the central regime. It has never been a candidate [words indistinct]. Is present Kurdistan likely to play such a role? What are the changes and dimensions [words indistinct] of the revolution at its current stage?

Answer: Alone, no. But with the togetherness of all forces and the availability of (?armies), yes. The military operations in Kurdistan [words indistinct] for a decisive military action against the central regime. Our revolution today is an Iraqi revolution. This is not something new, that is, the (?Arabization) of the revolution. We believe that we have raised this slogan since the outbreak of the revolution. I proudly say that the liberated areas of Iraqi Kurdistan were always bastions for all strugglers and all patriotic forces.

Our Iraqi people have finally discovered the truth of the Iraqi regime and the need to (?overthrow) it. Keeping the Kurdish movement as a Kurdish movement against the regime is wrong. The tactic we followed is transforming the revolution into an Iraqi one in which the Kurds will perform their share to overthrow the regime and establish the rule of a democratic national coalition. Our military operations will be limited to the regime's military targets. We will continue to oppose strikes at civilian targets or public places.

Question: Does the National Front have any activity (?in the Iraqi towns)? How do you view your [words indistinct] action in this short period?

Answer: There is certainly action and important activity. There is also cooperation with all the sides. We believe that our action needs constant development. Combined, our forces can do a lot. The joint military and political operations mounted by the front's factions in Kurdistan are highly effective. I assure you that this effect is reflected in the Iraqi people more than in the past. The regime in Iraq fears the strength of the national movement.

Question: Don't you believe that the unity of all the brothers is a crucial factor in your action? In this context, what is your opinion on a dialogue with the Kurdistani National Union's Jala at-Talabani?

Answer: On our part, we have no conditions for a dialogue. However, we refuse to have others making conditions. Other sides have made big efforts to bring viewpoints between us and Jalal at-Talabani closer. We [words indistinct] this stand. Our stand is positive. We call on others to state their opinion. I can assert that we will not place any obstacles before a dialogue.

Question: Do you have liberated territories and have you decided to retain them?

Answer: Yes, we have liberated territories and they [words indistinct] military bases. I cannot name them for security reasons. However, until now, we have not yet decided to retain all the territories which are under the control of the revolution.

Question: Do you care a lot about the international stand on the revolution?

Answer: The international stand will be effective. This is certain. However, the decisive factor is the unification of ranks. International support for a divided opposition will not be useful. What is important is the unity of ranks and the concerting of our people's potentials and resources. In this regard, we have taken big strides.

Question: What is your opinion on the Iranian revolution? Do you have any relations with it?

Answer: Our relations with the Iranian revolution are good. We have supported it for well-known reasons. The Iranian revolution destroyed the most ancient imperialist fortress: the buried shah's regime. It was a decisive factor regarding the stand of CENTO, which was formed to strike at the Kurdish movement and liberation movements in the region. The Iranian revolution hit U.S. imperialist interests. Furthermore, its honorable stand on the Palestinian revolution [words indistinct]. When the Iraqi regime's aggressive war against Iran broke out, we said that this is not Iraq's war but that of imperialism and the agent regimes against the Iranian revolution.

Question: In this context, what is your opinion on the clash between the Iranian Kurds and the Iranian revolution?

Answer: We support the rights of the Kurdish people [words indistinct] and in Iran. We have told the Kurds in Iran that this war is not in the interest of the Kurds in general.

Question: Who do you think began the clash?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] it will be impossible to gain national rights through this war. They will fall in the trench of reaction and not in their trench. It was possible to solve the national issue with understanding and a peaceful solution. We continue to support a peaceful solution [words indistinct]. We have told the Kurds in Iran that the regime in Iraq wants to reap the fruit of your blood.

Question: What about your relationship with the Palestinian revolution?

Answer: We have old relations with the Palestinian revolution and we are satisfied with this developing standard of relations. [Words indistinct] our stand on the Palestinian revolution has been principled and unwavering. We support and back the Palestinian people's struggle under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative. We also support their national rights, including their independent state. We support any decision taken by the Palestinians.

DROUGHT AID GRANTED TO AFRICAN COAST COUNTRIES

JN021804 Baghdad INA in English 1730 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA)--Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates will grant a 210 million U.S. dollars urgent financial assistance to the drought-stricken African coast countries, Iraqi news agency INA learns.

A resolution to this effect has been adopted during a meeting today of the Ministerial Committee for Islamic Solidarity With the Drought-Stricken African Coast Countries formed by the At-Ta'if Islamic summit.

The meeting, chaired by Iraq's vice-president, Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf was attended by the OIC [Islamic Conference Organization] secretary general, Habib Chatti, as well as Palestine, Malaysia and Mali, the committee's other members.

The committee adopted another resolution urging other Islamic countries to contribute generously in assisting drought combat programmes of the African coast countries.

The committee decided to hold an annual meeting preceding the foreign ministers' meeting to study and follow up the progress made in implementing previous resolutions.

The committee highly evaluated Arab Development Fund's activities through the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa for its application the committee's first programme to combat drought in the African coast.

KING HUSAYN DISCUSSES LEBANESE, MISSILE ISSUES

JN031242 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has warned of the grave situation which prevails in the Middle East situation and interacts on the Lebanese arena in particular. His majesty expressed his concern over the Israeli stand represented by the arbitrary practices in the occupied Arab territories, the repeated threats against Lebanon's security and stability and Israel's belief that it has the right to use force against anyone by launching aggressive land, air and sea attacks anytime and anywhere it desires.

In an interview with the correspondents of the New York TIMES, the Washington POST, the London FINANCIAL TIMES and AP, His Majesty King Husayn said that Jordan, which has the longest confrontation line with Israel, stresses its commitment to the resolution adopted by the Arab foreign ministers conference recently held in Tunis within the context of the Arab League framework. Jordan, his majesty added, will cooperate with its Arab brothers against any Israeli threat. His majesty said that Jordan would not be a springboard for any attack on any spot in the Arab world, asserting Jordan's determination to defend its land and soil.

His majesty expressed the hope that Israeli intervention in and aggression against Lebanon would be halted, an aggression causing further killing and destruction against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. His majesty pointed out that Jordan had constantly worked to create an atmosphere in Lebanon that would lead to a Lebanese-Lebanese dialogue and a Lebanese-Palestinian dialogue to put an end to the tragedy through which Lebanon is passing. His majesty asserted Jordan's eagerness for Lebanon's independence and the unity of its people and land. He also stressed the need to find a Lebanese solution, taking into consideration the required time and the serious work necessary to find a just and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian issue.

His majesty added that the so-called missile crisis should not distract our attention from focusing on Israel's repeated aggressive practices against Lebanon and on confronting them.

On his recent visit to the Soviet Union, his majesty said that the visit took place at a critical phase through which the Arab nation is passing and that his talks with the Soviet leaders were frank, clear and comprehensive and dealt with all issues of the hour in Lebanon and the Middle East.

His majesty said that Jordan has welcomed and continues to welcome any international efforts to find a just and comprehensive settlement for the Palestinian issue based on full Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied since 1967 including Arab Jerusalem and on granting the Arab Palestinian people their legitimate rights to self-determination of their own future on their national soil. This settlement should take place with the participation of all parties concerned, particularly the PLO, the Soviet Union, the United States and the European countries.

MATERIALS ON KING HUSAYN'S VISIT TO MOSCOW

For the text of King Husayn's speech on 26 May at the Kremlin banquet in his honor and the text of the joint communique on his visit, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 2 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BUSH MESSAGE OF CONCERN FOR ZAHLAH CONVEYED

NC030947 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] At 1105 [0905 GMT] today the Syrians opened intensive and violent artillery and rocket fire on residential quarters in Zahlah. The Syrian shells and rockets are pounding the city. Preliminary reports say that about 15 persons were wounded. The Syrian shelling is particularly aimed at hospitals, bakeries and food stores.

At 0900 [0700 GMT] today the Syrian forces opened fire on Hawsh al-Umara'. The Syrians are still shelling the area from (Tallat Hmays).

At 0930 [0730 GMT] the U.S. charge d'affaires contacted Bishop Farah, conveying to him a message from U.S. Vice President George Bush that he had received the telephone message about the very difficult conditions in Zahlah and affirmed his serious interest in them, particularly through Philip Habib's mission.

AN-NAHAR QUESTIONS SUCCESS OF HABIB MISSION

LD021315 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 31 May 81 p 1

[Michel Abu Jawdah article: "Habib Achieved Little and Much Is Left"]

[Excerpts] When we hear President Reagan and General Haig talk about Mr Philip Habib's mission we almost believe that he has achieved much and only little is left of the Lebanese crisis and Middle East crisis--that the U.S. envoy has achieved much in his shuttle trips between Beirut, Damascus, Jerusalem and Riyadh and that the little that is left will be achieved during his expected return to the area. Once again we regret to tell the new U.S. administration that the Lebanese crisis and the Middle East crisis are both still the same. Indeed we regret to tell this administration that Mr Habib's mission did not "defuse the war" nor did it achieve results verging on the miraculous.

It is a fact that all the parties want a peaceful settlement, this fundamental fact, which resurfaced with the missiles crisis, was already established but the United States, under the pressure of Camp David, ignored it and indeed imagined differently. Everybody--particularly Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and the PLO--wants a just and comprehensive peaceful settlement. Therefore, Mr Habib achieved what was already achieved--that the parties should not go to war.

The U.S. success is not a victory and the secretary of state did well to say that what the U.S. envoy achieved is not yet guaranteed. All the elements of crisis are still there and so are all the elements leading to the brink of war. It is not enough for the U.S. administration to tell itself that Habib's mission has succeeded so that this action be called success. The U.S. administration's need for success, even if a token one, does not mean that Lebanon and the Middle East have achieved what they need. Success for them is different from an American success.

Therefore, the two parties basically involved, namely Lebanon and the PLO, in the light of the U.S. envoy's mission and Washington's declarations about its results, each has a basic question to ask regarding issues concerning them. Lebanon asks what Mr Habib has achieved for its security, stability, integrity and sovereignty, and the PLO asks if ignoring it contributes to the operation for "defusing war?" Both ask whether the whole matter--that is, the Middle East crisis and the Lebanese crisis--was merely a question of war between Syria and Israel, which Mr Habib came along and prevented?

The reason for these questions is that the United States is usually inclined to deal with crises from the point that they have reached and not from their origins. The attitude of Mr Habib, as well as of Mr Reagan and Mr Haig, is typical of this, which makes Lebanon and the PLO apprehensive and cautious. The cause of the Lebanese and Palestinian crises is not being mentioned by Washington, as if it does not exist.

This disregard of the cause, which is probably intentional, has made the Lebanese and Palestinian authorities doubtful about what Washington declares. For the Lebanese and the Palestinian crisis the missiles crisis is only the tip of the iceberg, the bulk of which is submerged in the ocean. This is the reason for the fears about this American simplification and about the talk about results verging on the miraculous, while as far as the basic issues are concerned the situation--the situation of war or peace--is still the same and remains unchanged. Nevertheless, we would say welcome once again to Mr Habib.

SPEAKER AL-AS'AD HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE 2 JUN

NC021306 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad held a press conference at his office in Tallat al-Khayyat [in Beirut] this morning. He emphasized the need to implement the security plan around the Chamber of Deputies' building and to exercise parliamentary control over the government's work. He said that the purpose of his meetings with the deputies was to discuss this subject and reach a decision on it. Speaker al-As'ad rejected the idea that the Chamber of Deputies should choose another site for its meetings instead of its current building, which is the Mansur Palace [on the demarcation line between eastern and western Beirut].

Speaker al-As'ad then discussed the situation in southern Lebanon, demanding that the army should be deployed in large numbers there--without adhering to the armistice agreement which sets the army's strength in southern Lebanon at only 1,500 officers and soldiers. He said that Israel itself is daily violating the provisions of this agreement and is not adhering to them, which requires Lebanon to send sufficient army units to the south to control the situation and impose legality there.

In answer to a question, Speaker al-As'ad supported the Soviet Union's call for convening a conference in Geneva to discuss the Middle East crisis, with the participation of all parties. This is because Lebanon has rejected the Camp David agreements and is interested in finding a solution for the crisis by any other means.

In answer to another question, Speaker al-As'ad said that it is necessary to define the tasks of the Arab followup committee because a reactivation without defining its tasks is not enough. Finally, he denounced the indiscriminate shelling of residential areas, saying this does not serve the efforts geared toward achieving detente among the Lebanese.

ISRAELI AIR RAID REPORTEDLY KILLS OR WOUNDS 15

NC021422 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] At 1240 today [1040 GMT], two Israeli aricraft attacked the Abu al-Aswad area north of Tyre. During their attack, four aircraft flew at a high altitude to protect them. According to our correspondent in southern Lebanon, the raid resulted in the total destruction of a three-story building situated in an orchard belonging to (Tubiya Salamah) and in the killing or wounding of 15 people.

According to information from the An-Nabatiyah area, since midday (Wadi al-Akhdar) and 'Arab Salim have been subjected to heavy artillery shelling from the Israeli forces and the border militias. Arnun and the Ash-Shaqif fortress came under Israeli shelling this morning.

ISRAELI GUNBOATS SAID TO ATTACK PALESTINIAN CAMP

NC030721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] At 0100 [2300 GMT] today Israeli gunboats approached the coast opposite Nahr al-Barid camp and opened fire on it. The boats were fired on with various types of arms. The operation lasted until 0215. No information on the damages or casualties is available.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER 30 MAY

JN301642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 May 81

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1345 today PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, who delivered to the president a letter from PDRP President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the Arab situation in light of the enemy designs and the Zionist threats. The letter affirms the PDRY stand by the side of Syria and its support in confronting imperialism and Zionism. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Abd al-Wahid Muhammad Qari', head of the Arab Homeland Department in the PDRY Foreign Ministry.

AL-AHMAR SAYS U.S. ENCOURAGES ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION'

JN011747 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Damascus--Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, has stressed that the United States encourages Israeli aggression in order to impose its own hegemony and to expand its influence in the Arab region. He added that had it not been for U.S. economic, political and military support, Israel would not have been able to continue its aggression.

Receiving (Lucian Bufirlain), head of the Arab-French solidarity committee, today, Al-Ahmar said that the fabricated crisis about the missiles is nothing but a maneuver to cover the possible Israeli aggression backed by U.S. imperialism against our country's steadfastness, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese nationalist forces in order to impose capitulatory plans on our people and to divide Lebanon into sectarian entities.

Comrade al-Ahmar stressed that our struggling people will foil all the imperialist-Zionist plans and, supported by the Arab nation and friends who struggle for liberation and just peace, will resist aggression with all their capabilities.

ISRAELI 'AGGRESSION' POSTPONED, NOT CANCELED

JN021512 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Israel continues on various levels its threats to attack Syria. The politicians' and generals' threats are being accompanied by Israeli political efforts--with the help of the United States and As-Sadat--to achieve what they have been unable to achieve through other means. Thus, within the framework of preparing a stance for U.S. envoy Philip Habib's return to the region, Begin resumed his threats against Syria, at the same time portraying this stance as facilitating the U.S. peace efforts. It is also an attempt to beautify the U.S. position and portray it as one of concern for peace and stability in the region.

The pretense of U.S. concern for peace in the region, however, is unfounded since the United States is participating in all the repeated Israeli aggressive operations against Lebanon's skies, territory, unity and sovereignty, and is providing a political cover without which Israel could not continue to carry out such violations of the basic foundations of international legitimacy and laws.

The margin for Mr Philip Habib's moves begins and ends with what he achieves in Israel, and not in Syria or elsewhere. This is because security and stability in the Middle East is threatened only by the generals of the Zionist military institution and Israel's ambitions as manifested in its control and occupation of Arab territory.

The pretense of U.S. concern for peace does not accord with its agreement to Israel's violation of Lebanon's skies, territorial waters, territorial integrity and sovereignty, a violation with the Zionist officials admit and brazenly brag about.

The military and political coordination between Israel and the United States is not divorced from the coordination between Israel and Anwar as-Sadat; both have the same motives. In a few days Begin and As-Sadat will meet; Israel is preparing for this meeting by portraying As-Sadat as if he were still an important figure in the Arab world or concerned with the region's political future or the future of war and peace in the region. However, events doom this attempt to failure. Indeed, As-Sadat's Arab isolation cannot be broken simply by his consultations with Begin on how to tackle the situation in any Arab state, particularly since As-Sadat himself exposed all the deceptions on the priority given to the collective Arab defense pact over the two Camp David accords when he involved himself in Israel's policy and committed himself to the priorities as defined by Israel.

Reports, therefore, about As-Sadat advising Begin to exercise self-restraint are being circulated merely to mask Israel's attempts to beautify As-Sadat's face and cloth him in the aura of importance he lost when he deserted the Arab nation and allied himself with this nation's enemy. The attempts to beautify the U.S. face by giving it the semblance of concern for the region's peace and to beautify As-Sadat's face by restoring his prominent role in the region are being frustrated, as events show.

Syria is determined to deter aggression should it occur. As-Sadat, the United States and Israel are well aware of Syria's capability of defending itself and its course with all the competence, vigor and manliness of the owners of right. It is such awareness on the part of the hostile front's partners that postpones the aggression.

Syria and the Arab masses are aware that the aggression has only been postponed, not cancelled. Thus, Syria's preparedness to confront aggression is accompanied by Syria's awareness and the Arab masses' awareness of the other attempts by the hostile front's partners to undermine Syria's national vanguard role. Such awareness is thus another of Syria's weapons. Perhaps the enemies will appreciate the effectiveness of such weapons.

ATH-THAWRAH ANALYZES CONFUSION IN U.S. POLICY

JN030800 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Text] The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says in its editorial today: The qualitative changes brought about by the Syrian stand in the Arab arena have not only confused U.S.-Zionist designs in the region, but have also cornered the authors of these designs in a situation of political imbalance and dealt an effective blow to all that Washington has painstakingly built in the region over the past few years.

It can easily be observed now that U.S. policy, faced with the effects of the Syrian stand, has been forced to take up defensive positions in order to regain its breath following its trauma in Lebanon and to preserve its gains, especially Camp David and its outgrowths in the region. This state of imbalance has not prevented Washington from frenziedly looking for any means to restrict the spread of the pan-Arab, revolutionary upsurge created by Syria's stand and from working to surround and isolate the possible political interactions which may be generated by this stand and which are not in the interests of U.S. imperialism. It can be stated without any doubt that searching for a response to mitigate the effects of the Syrian decision has occupied, and continues to occupy, the planners and makers of U.S. strategy.

ATH-THAWRAH adds: By interpreting what is published by the U.S. press and some steps recently taken by Washington in the region, it is now apparent that the U.S. move is based on two points: The first is the necessity to subvert the Syrian stand, divert attention from it and occupy popular and official Arab public opinion with issues far removed from the urgency of the situation in Lebanon. The second is to work to strip Syria of its pan-Arab weapons to pave the way for severing the arteries of Arab support for the battle which our country is fighting against the belligerence and aggressive designs of the enemy.

A quick glance at recent U.S. political moves in the region indicates that Washington has actually tried to absorb the effect of the Syrian stand in the Arab medium by means of a series of events, of which three stages [as heard] have appeared. The first of these events was made apparent in As-Sadat's visit to the Sudan. This visit was arranged by the U.S. administration to divert Arab attention from the heated confrontation with Israel, to fragment Arab efforts and to add a new burden to this effort and to the formulation of measures that would prevent the emergence of new cancerous extensions of Camp David in the Arab body.

The ATH-THAWRAH editorial reviews the U.S.-Zionist machinations against our Arab nation and our country's steadfastness, and says: It remains for the authors of these designs to realize a basic fact; the Syrian stand cannot be undermined internally or externally. Recent events have proved that the more the pressures against Syria increase, the more Syria adheres to its principled pan-Arab stand and struggles to ensure the appropriate circumstances to attract the elements of strength necessary to enhance this stand.

It is time that the engineers of U.S. policy realized that Syria does not bargain over its principles and does not negotiate with anyone on issues which touch on pan-Arab security. Lebanon is one of these issues. Hence, assumptions about the possibility of a Syrian withdrawal on the issue of Lebanon is a mere illusion.

Our country will continue to exert its utmost efforts to confront Zionist belligerence in Lebanon and elsewhere.

If the terrorist Begin carries out his threats and undertakes a lunatic adventure, he will receive a firm, appropriate response from a people which has practiced struggle and pledged itself to seize victory, however great the sacrifices may be.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: Syria today is strong enough to repulse aggression. It is strong because of its right, its self-confidence, its people, the rallying of its nation around it, its friends whose loyalty has been proved and the sympathy of all the forces of progress and freedom in the world with its struggle. A stand which has such elements of strength cannot be affected by a series of conspiracies and menacing threats. It has the initiative, freedom of movement, self-confidence and unlimited capability to confront and respond.

OIL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

JN021730 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1635 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Damascus, 2 Jun (SANA)--Nadir an-Nabulsi, assistant oil and natural resources minister, has stated that Syria and the Soviet Union have signed a joint protocol on cooperation in the sphere of oil industries and the provision of all the equipment and spare parts needed by this industry. An-Nabulsi returned from Moscow yesterday at the end of a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union. This protocol comes within the framework of the Syrian-Soviet economic cooperation agreement.

SPOKESMAN REBUTS TZIPORI ON AL-BIQA' OVERFLIGHTS

JN022136 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Commenting on Israeli Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori's claim that Israeli planes have overflown the Al-Biqa' region without the Syrian ground defenses opening fire on them, a Syrian military spokesman has stated that such a statement is related to the election campaign in Israel and is inconsistent with the facts.

AIR FORCE ATTACKS 'TERRORIST' BASE NORTH OF TYRE

TA021103 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Around noon today Israeli Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base north of Tyre. This was stated by the IDF spokesman. All the planes returned safely to base. The pilots reported accurate hits against the targets.

Further Details of Raid

TA021209 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1158 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] The Israeli Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base north of Tyre at noon. All the planes returned safely to base. Let us go over to our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal for a brief report:

The base that was attacked today belongs to the Fatah organization. It is located about 11 km north of Tyre, near the (Tal 'Azrit) conjunction. A road leads from there eastward in the direction of An-Nabatiyah. The target chosen for the Israeli Air Force planes this time is a structure which served as the regional Fatah command. This structure is isolated, located among orchards, and there are no other structures or any settlement near it. The Israeli Air Force pilots reported accurate hits at the target.

The coastal strip serves as an area where almost all terrorist organizations but especially the Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) organize and depart from to undertake terrorist activity. In this area the terrorists have tanks, and north of this point, in the Ad-Damur region, they stationed the SAM-9 missiles they received from Libya, missiles that were destroyed by the Israeli Air Force a few days ago.

The Syrian force in Lebanon did not try to intervene and interfere with the air force's operation today and no SAM missiles were shot at the airplanes.

NAVY SHELLS 'TERRORIST' POSITION IN LEBANON

TA030608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] Israeli Navy boats last night shelled a terrorist command post in northern Lebanon, near Tripoli. This was announced by the IDF spokesman. Following the completion of the mission, the boats returned safely to their base. Our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, reports that a regional command post of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine--George Habash's organization--was shelled. It is about 13 km north of Tripoli, near the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp. The Israeli Navy shelled this command post about 2 years ago, but after the structure was destroyed the popular front rebuilt it. Terrorist mother ships have in the past set sail from the Nahr al-Barid area en route to carry out attacks in Israel. About 2 years ago the ship (Jan) was found to be carrying arms and ammunition of the terrorists, and several days earlier the ship (Stephanie) had been found to be carrying a six-man terrorist squad en route to Israel.

BEGIN'S OFFICE REACTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

TA021814 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] This evening the Prime Minister's Office reported that at all Mr Begin's talks with U.S. envoy Philip Habib, the prime minister said that Israel would continue to take preventive action against the terrorists in their bases in order to prevent murderous attacks against Israeli citizens. The prime minister's office says that this statement was given to the U.S. Government last Sunday after a Cabinet discussion and Israel has never asked for a green light from the U.S. Government for decisions that are Israel's own to make as a sovereign nation, which is its duty and soley its responsibility. The remarks were made in reaction to what was said by the State Department spokesman in Washington about the air force action against the terrorists.

BEGIN VIEWS CHANCE OF WAR, SARKIS INVITATION

TA022015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said this evening that the Syrians would not go to war with Israel because they know very well who their opponent is and President al-Asad should think 10 times before he decided to go to war. Mr Begin disclosed that the Syrians had activated 60,000 reservists, but Israel had called up practically no one. Mr Begin attributed this to the peace treaty with Egypt and President as-Sadat's commitment not to fight Israel if war breaks out between it and Syria.

Mr Begin repeated his invitation to Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis to visit Jerusalem, saying that he could sign a peace treaty with him in one evening; however, poor Sarkis, as the prime minister put it, could not come because there was a Syrian army of conquest in Lebanon, and when the Syrian army of conquest leaves, Sarkis would indeed sign a peace treaty. Mr Begin was speaking at a rally in Tiberias.

BEGIN-AS-SADAT TOUR OF OFIRA CANCELED FOR SECURITY

TA030628 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 3 Jun 81

[Text] The prime minister has informed the Ofira settlers' committee that he has canceled his joint tour in the town with President as-Sadat for fear of the Egyptian president's safety. Members of the committee reported this to our correspondent, Yaron Enosh, the prime minister told them that he would not allow a hair of As-Sadat's head to be harmed during his visit to Ofira.

The local residents have not yet decided how they will receive the prime minister and the Egyptian president tomorrow. A stormy meeting they held last night failed to reach a decision, and this evening they are to meet again. About 60 local unmarried men and women said they will disrupt the As-Sadat visit because they are not included in the compensation agreement on the evacuation. They retracted their threats after a late-night meeting with Menahem Begin's military aide, Brig Gen Efrayim Poran.

Dozens of Yamit residents are now en route to Ofira, some of them in order to protest the fact that no compensation agreement has been reached with them on the evacuation of their businesses, others to try to meet with As-Sadat and express their opposition to the evacuation.

Our correspondent reports that the security forces have stepped up their activity following reports that members of the Tehiya Movement also intend to arrive in Ofira. In the town, several residents have hung up posters deploring the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. This evening all the roads to Ofira will be closed until after the visit, and only vehicles with a special pass will be able to travel there.

Residents' Protest of Visit

TA021958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] This evening there was protest action in Ofira against the summit on Thursday between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President as-Sadat. Less than an hour ago we received a telephone report by our correspondent in Ofira, 'Ofer Taler:

[Begin recording] A few minutes ago a group of Ofira residents began to sabotage dozens of Egyptian flags which had been set along the roads leading to the meeting place between the prime minister and the president of Egypt. The flags were flying today [words indistinct] where the leaders will meet. The residents tore down the flags and carried them away in their cars. So far (?details are not known) and the security forces have not taken any action.

I have learned that the residents intend to set fire to the Egyptian flags during a rally by inhabitants scheduled to be held about now. Brig Gen Efrayim Poran, the head of the Israeli preparatory delegation, told me: This is a most grave act and we will act firmly. That's all from Ofira for the moment. [end recording]

Brig Gen Afrayim Poran, the prime minister's military adviser, who is in Ofira, has told us that 10 Egyptian flags disappeared.

Residents' Pledge

TA021632 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The residents of Ofira told Prime Minister Begin today that they will not organize protest activities of any kind during President as-Sadat's visit in Ofira. The prime minister promised the residents that in the course of his meeting with the Egyptian president he will transmit the residents' request to meet with him.

MUBARAK INTERVIEWED ON MISSILES, SINAI, AWACS

TA291156 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 May p 18

[Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak interviewed by 'Oded Granot in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] "I have just returned from a meeting with President as-Sadat. He told me about his talk with [Agriculture Minister] Sharon, about the technology you will bring here and cooperation in the field of agriculture. I think this is a very good thing. But you should bear this well in mind: As soon as you being here, you must--I say must--succeed. If you fail, it will be a severe blow to your image. People will say: The Israelis came and did nothing. People will not want to cooperate with you. But if you succeed--that's another matter. People will try to imitate you. They will want to purchase additional knowledge. A wide door to cooperation in many other fields will open."

The speaker was Gen Husni Mubarak, the vice president of Egypt, "number two man" and, judging by all the signs, one of the most certain candidates to be President as-Sadat's heir when the time comes. When he received me on the 12th floor of the ruling party building abutting the luxury Hilton Hotel and on the eastern bank of the Nile, he was already preparing to also take upon his shoulders the full burden of presidential responsibility as President as-Sadat was scheduled to leave for Sudan. In Egypt he is thought of as "Dr October," the person who commanded the Egyptian Air Force in the October war and was taken out of the army by As-Sadat in order to emphasize the importance the incorporation of a doctor of the commanders in the war, in political work and in the establishment of peace that followed in war.

We may assume that the move from a rich military career to the political arena and diplomatic courtesies was not easy for him and he needed a period of professional reorientation for him to be able to cope successfully with the objectives of the second most important post in Egypt.

However, it appears that the political missions made on behalf of the president to the United States, Europe and other countries have had their effect. His speech is confident and frank, it flows without hesitation. It is very important for him to stress not only his loyalty to President As-Sadat, but also his full and unhesitating support for Anwar as-Sadat's political path and, of course, also for the peace initiative with Israel.

This is the first interview he has granted to any Israeli paper. Not only Israeli papers, but foreign and even local papers generally come up against a brick wall with him. He admits that he does not like to be interviewed (although he has nothing against the press) nor does he look for the limelight. What is important for him is that the enormous burden of running the daily ruling activity and the directives of the "boss" should be carried out correctly, without any breakdowns.

During the interview he replied unhesitatingly to all the questions clearly, firmly and unambiguously. But when he felt the need, he knew how to evade courteously. When I asked for his professional opinion as a former Egyptian Air Force commander about whether the Israeli Air Force could deal with the Syrian antiaircraft missiles without any problems (missiles such as those Egypt brought forward to the Canal front in 1970), he replied with a broad smile: "Everything is possible. Everything is possible, but I would simply prefer to keep my opinion on this problem to myself."

Question: Mr Vice President, in April 1982 the IDF will withdraw from Sinai. What will you do with the airfields? Will you permit the Americans to deploy their rapid intervention [as published] force that they are building up there?

Answer (firmly): Under no circumstances. By the way, it is you who advised them to use the fields...

Question: The Israelis?

Answer: Yes, yes, the Israelis. We have sensitivities in Sinai. Neither Israelis, Americans or anyone else will implement (with us) joint projects in Sinai. The people would say: See, the Israelis have left and the Americans have come. That would be very bad and would damage the peace process.

Question: Mr Vice President, have you visited Yamit?

Answer: I have seen it in pictures, when I visited Beersheba.

Question: What will happen in Yamit after the withdrawal? I read that President as-Sadat plans to send 700 university graduates there...

Answer (with a smile): Do you not want our families to go there?

Question: General Mubarak, I have the temerity to say that if Israeli citizens were to be permitted to remain in Yamit under Egyptian sovereignty, President as-Sadat would become not only the hero of peace, but also a hero in the eyes of many Israelis.

Answer (shaking his head negatively): That would be very dangerous. When there is peace, it means that our people should go there (Yamit). Peace means a complete withdrawal, not a partial one.

Question: But...

Answer (cutting me off, with firmness): It simply cannot be and it is not wise for you to even think about it. Egyptian citizens must go there. Believe me, this is the best thing for peace. There will be young families there. We will be neighbors. This is important for the strengthening of peace and important for the relations between us. This will be the best connecting link...

Question: General Mubarak, there are people in Israel who fear a change for the worse in Egypt's position after the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai, after the whole of Sinai is in your hands.

Answer: We will not change what we agreed upon and the days to come will prove that we have no doubts or hesitations.

Question: And if, heaven forbid, a crisis breaks out and diplomatic relations are severed?

Answer: A crisis over what issue?

Question: Let us say, over the autonomy issue, let us assume that there is a deadlock and then Egypt decides...

Answer (protesting): We have established diplomatic relations. Your situation is exactly the same as that of any country we have diplomatic relations with. Do we sever diplomatic relations each time we are angry with France? Do we recall ambassadors each time we have a crisis with Britain or the United States? (with some emotion) This is not a child's game. There is a decision that was made after having been well considered. We made a peace treaty with Israel and we will not go backward. The completion of your withdrawal in April 1982 does not mean that we will change our position (continuing to raise his voice). This week the president brought your minister of agriculture here. He (Sharon) will go to see agricultural regions. Why are we prepared for cooperation? Will we start on agricultural cooperation in order to stop in April? Will the airlines between us be canceled in April? President as-Sadat announced in the Knesset in Jerusalem that the October war was the last war. We are not prepared to lose our children in war at a time when we are advancing toward peace. The wars are over. That is it, enough.

Question: With your permission, Mr Vice President, let us move on to the missile crisis in Lebanon.

Answer (in an outburst): I want to tell you that in this crisis both you and they (the Syrians) are wrong. Both sides are wrong.

Question: President as-Sadat said that Egypt would not fight at Syria's side in the event of it attacking Israel...

Answer (unequivocally): I will tell you in one sentence. We are not prepared to be forced to go to war at anyone's side, nor will we agree to be a pawn in the hands of any element that wants to make problems with Israel, under no circumstances. We must think well and weigh our actions wisely. If Syria fights Israel over Lebanon, will we go to war? The answer is no. After all, the Soviets may also be pushing the Syrians...

A telephone rang, cutting short the talk, which was being conducted in Arabic. Mubarak lifted the receiver and spoke with Khartoum. Last arrangements for President as-Sadat's trip to Sudan in a few hours' time. The vice president now had authority not only for what was happening in Egypt, but also for the success of the trip to Sudan.

Question: General Mubarak, how would you characterize Egypt-U.S. relations, in the forming of which you are a partner?

Answer: Good, very good.

Question: Does the same thing apply to the supply of U.S. arms?

Answer (with a pensive look): I will tell you frankly, I am not pleased (with the speed). In order for you not to misinterpret this, I want to explain that in what concerns Israel, everything is over. There is peace and that is that. The arms we are asking for are for other needs. Look toward Libya. There is an enormous treasure of arms there. The Soviet war machine. Quantities several times more than Libya's ability to absorb them ... 500 planes and 120 pilots. For what? I ask, for what?

Question: Will they do something against Egypt?

Answer (confidently): I do not think they will dare. But there is a Soviet plan here to advance to Chad, after to try to penetrate into Ethiopia, to act from Aden, to try to do something against Sudan. Libya has been an arsenal for the Soviets so that they can act in Africa from there. It is easier to do this from Libya than from Moscow. The Soviets are taking advantage of Mu'ammar al-Qhadhdhafi's delusions of grandeur. Therefore we need more arms in order to cope with the danger around us.

Question: Are the Soviets also standing behind Al-Asad in Lebanon?

Answer (decisively): Of course.

Question: Did they encourage him to penetrate into there?

Answer: Of course. He cannot do anything without them. After all, it was only recently that he made a secret visit to the Soviet Union with his defense minister.

Question: Was he really there?

Mubarak: Yes. It is very easy to get to the Soviet Union from Damascus in a Soviet plane. I do not know exactly why he went there, but it must have been in connection with the crisis in Lebanon.

Question: Mr Vice President, what is your scenario for the situation in Lebanon? Will it be possible to solve the crisis and the Lebanese problem?

Answer (with emphasis): The problem of Lebanon will only be solved when the Syrian forces withdraw. President as-Sadat has already said this in the past. The Lebanese sides must sit down and solve their problem on their own without intervention from outside. (Firmly): The presence of the Syrian forces will not lead to a solution of the problem. Perhaps what is needed is an international force or a pan-Arab force. But there is no alternative to a withdrawal of the Syrian forces, because what is now happening in Lebanon is a settling of accounts...

Question: Mr Vice President, your support for the supply of sophisticated AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia will help them obtain very powerful weapons which we do not have, nor do you...

Answer: And what will the Saudi Arabians do with the AWACS (against you)? I will tell you simply: You are only making a fuss about this issue so that you can get more weapons from the United States, and this is another matter altogether. (With a smile) After all, you are experts in this. After you receive something from the Americans, the entire matter will be over.

Question: General Mubarak, will the weapons you supplied to Iraq lead to an improvement in the relations between the two countries, perhaps to a change in Iraq's policy toward Egypt?

Mubarak (patiently): Iraq fought at our side in the October war and we have a sense of honor. If somebody has helped us, it is inconceivable that we should not help him when he is in trouble, despite the fact that we are against the war between Iraq and Iran. We helped the Iraqis despite all there was between us, despite the severance of the relations and the ongoing curses over radio Baghdad.

Question: Do you think they will change their policy in the future?

Answer (confidently): All the Arabs will change their policy in the future. What they say in public is one thing and what is behind closed doors is another...

Question: And with regard to the Palestinians? Are there contacts between Egypt and Yasir 'Arafat?

Answer: We have no contacts with 'Arafat, but he sends us verbal messages from time to time, indirectly, via a third party who does not declare that he has been sent directly by 'Arafat.

Question: In conclusion, Mr Vice President, will it be possible, in your opinion, to realize the autonomy program? Is it possible to reach an agreement on this matter?

Answer (firmly) I think so. I think this will help make peace in the entire area. A solution to the autonomy issue will be something of a positive "bombshell" which will set up waves in the area. This will block the road for the Soviet Union. It will give us all breathing space to cope with the threatening communist danger and will necessarily lead to a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

PLO'S AL-SARTAWI SAID TO RENEW ISRAELI CONTACTS

TA021153 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] The PLO's representative in Europe, 'Isam As-Sartawi, recently renewed his contacts with Israeli figures and intends to expand these contacts beyond the salient left. As-Sartawi recently renewed his contacts with Israeli figures and intends to expand these contacts beyond the salient left. As-Sartawi met in Europe with former MK Uri Avnery, Maj Gen (reserves) Matityahu Peled and other Israeli figures who prefer not to be identified.

According to his interlocutors, the resumption of As-Sartawi's meeting with Israeli personalities, after a break in these meetings, was an expression of "renewed confidence which As-Sartawi gained in the PLO council meeting in Damascus for the continuation of his activity." Earlier there had been rumors that the PLO had ordered As-Sartawi to break off all his contacts with representatives of the Israeli left.

Mr Avnery said that by the very fact of As-Sartawi's participation in the PLO council session in Damascus and his continued contacts with Israeli figures, the Palestinian representatives had shown extraordinary courage in view of the increased extremism within the PLO, as reflected in the murder of the PLO's Brussels representatives, Na'im Khadir.

According to his interlocutors, As-Sartawi, in his meetings with the Israelis, presented "a more moderate line than that shown by the PLO heads," although he did stress the sharp polarization of stands within the Palestinian organization for and against the dialogue with Israel.

IDF RADIO REPORTS ON DISTURBANCES IN WEST BANK

TA021631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Today and yesterday there were disturbances in Judaea and Samaria. Classes in Ramallah and Qalandiyah were disrupted and students rioted in Bi'r Zayt and At an-Najah University in Nabulus. Military government soldiers dispersed the demonstrations and worked to bring back law and order. Here is our correspondent 'Arad Nir with a report on the events in Judaea and Samari:

Students from five schools in Ramallah went to the school's courtyards this morning but refused to enter classrooms and take part in the lessons. They sat outside and said this was how they were marking the first anniversary of the attempt to assassinate the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah. Students from the teachers training colleges, both male and female, and students from the Center for Vocational Training in Qalandiyah also refused to attend studies.

In Ramallah's main square a stone was thrown at an Israeli vehicle and its windshield was shattered. At Bi'r Zayt University students demonstrated, a Palestinian flag was flown, roadblocks were set up at the entrances to the university and tires were set on fire. When the security forces reached the spot, the students threw stones at them. When the troops found themselves unable to disperse the rioters and calm the students, the troops fired shots into the air and tear gas was used. The people dispersed and studies went back to normal. No arrests were made. Military government sources say that today's and yesterday's breaches of the peace were only local and so far have been relatively quiet.

KENYA

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES PRESS FREEDOM, OAU SUMMIT

LD011334 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0853 GMT 1 Jun 81 EA

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, on the occasion of Madaraka Day, anniversary of grant of internal self-government, in Uhuru Park, Nairobi--live]

[Excerpts] The ministers and public officers in my government do not go round the country to enforce policies in a military fashion, that is, at the point of a gun. We do not believe in such methods. We know that the people of this country know and believe that their own government cannot mislead them and that people's welfare and progress remain the guiding objectives of the government.

With all this in mind, today I repeat that while the government will certainly play its part, it is the people's response to government advice and people's determination to work for their own development which will determine the speed with which we, as a nation, move forward to higher levels of economic and social development.

Going back to one of the points I made earlier, namely my concern for those who appear worried about the situation facing us and about some recent events, let me say that perhaps such people might have been led to that situation by items published in newspapers. It is obvious, of course, that in a free society, like the one we have in Kenya, newspapers that have to compete with each other often seek to rely on sensational or controversial contents.

But I am not proposing that we should introduce special measures to deal with such tendencies. However, I must say that it is regrettable that our newspapers are occasionally short of (?a mature) and high standard which we know they are capable of. We know that they can do better and we ask them to do so.

In saying that let me add that we welcome and we shall continue to maintain a free press in this republic, giving free rein to the exercise of responsible journalism and such responsible journalism may include, as far as I am concerned, any criticism which is reasonably frank and [word indistinct].

There have been a few actual attacks on our most essential policies [words indistinct], or doubts have been created in people's minds. In the course of vested interests or of immature political ambitions some elements have imagined that our system could be undermined through declarations or activities which exploited the illustrious nature of our patience and tolerance.

Worries and uncertainties have been caused as well. Just to give examples: by so-called liberation movements in northern Kenya, or by trade union's call for strike action, or by the atonishing human and professional betrayals of trust recently shown by doctors in the public service.

Well, now it is a function and duty of leadership to deal with all such matters and there are principles involved. We have been most concerned in this republic to maintain an open and a democratic society, in which all human freedoms are entrenched.

As I speak to you now there is not a single political detainee in this country and although throughout Africa the problem of refugees has become very serious you will not find any Kenyans who are refugees elsewhere. Our people stay here within the social fabric that is both just and successful.

Our principles which embrace stability and the rule of law and [words indistinct] of social justice are both attractive and vital.

But let me make one thing very clear. It is my most positive wish that the whole open atmosphere of freedom in Kenya should be sustained. But we cannot, and I repeat, we cannot and will not tolerate any calculated forces of division or disruption. Anyone setting out to abuse the freedom we provide is threatening our national integrity, and the defense of such integrity is a duty which above all else my government will always discharge.

My dear countrymen, it is not easy to summarize all the points I have made, but it is possible to make a concluding remark. Those who have felt worried or uncertain should relax and concentrate all energies upon their daily tasks.

Our republic has not lost its sense of direction and we are in full control of our own destiny. As the future is confronting us with whatever domestic difficulties or external challenges, we must all be nourished by hope and inspired by unfailing determination.

Finally, brethren, although on Madaraka Days we should focus our thoughts on national and domestic matters, today I must make some brief reference to the forthcoming meetings of the OAU in Nairobi later this month.

The meeting of ministers takes place from the 15 to 24 June and the summit of the heads of government will be held from 24 to 27 June. We are proud that these meetings are being held in our country and I know that all Kenyans will join hands in offering our traditional hospitality to the distinguished leaders and statesmen of Africa.

The OAU summit, which we are privileged to host, takes place at a time of critical importance for the African countries and, indeed, for the international community as a whole.

This is not the occasion to go into matters likely to come up for discussion at the summit. However, the one subject I must mention now concerns the independence of Namibia. Kenya's support for SWAPO and for the complete independence of Namibia has been clear to all. It is most heartening that the African countries, supported by their brothers in other parts of the Third World, are united in demanding the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from Namibia and the granting of independence to that country on the basis of the resolutions passed at the UN General Assembly.

We have said before that our independence is not complete until every part of Africa is free. Further, and here we speak from direct experience since our own independence was achieved through a bloody war, we have urged that each country concerned recognizes the good sense of ensuring that Namibia achieves independence through peaceful process.

However, we have also said that Kenya will fight with all others and lend whatever support is in our power to give to ensure the liberation of any part of Africa now under colonialism or oppressive racial minority regimes.

Our position in this issue therefore clear and unequivocal; we sincerely hope that common sense will prevail so that Africa and the world as a whole can concentrate on the real problem facing mankind, which is the enhancement of the welfare of each and every person, in whichever part of the world he or she might be. The achievement of that objective calls for more cooperation between all countries and use of the available resources for human development instead of human destruction or oppression.

And now my dear countrymen, I end this address again by wishing each and every family in Kenya a happy Madaraka Day and by urging each Kenyan to continue with his or her development efforts, with true determination and faith in the future of our nation and confidence in our mottos of "harambee and nyato."

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

OPPOSITION PARTIES PROTEST DACKO'S CENSORSHIP

AB022115 Paris AFP in French 1600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 2 Jun (AFP)--Five opposition parties in the CAR have protested against the censorship of journalists in Bangui and are demanding the reestablishment of the country's General Union of Central African Workers [UGTC]. This was contained in a letter addressed to President David Dacko on 19 May.

The letter, which was written in Bangui and broadcast in Paris by a representative of the signatories, was signed by Mr A. Goumba, for the Ubagui People's Patriotic Front; Mr F. Pehoua, for the GIRA [expansion unknown]; Mr F. Gueret, for the MDI [expansion unknown]; Mr Ange Patasse, for the Central African People's Liberation Movement; and Mr H. Maidou, for the Republican Progress Party.

The letter accuses David Dacko of having imposed censorship on articles by press agency journalists in Bangui since 16 May by asking them to have their articles checked by the CAR Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. They are also protesting the banning of all political parties except the Central African Democratic Union--President Dacko's party--from access to the broadcasting media.

The five signatories demand the immediate and unconditional return to the UGTC of all its rights, the stopping of the witch hunt against its militants, the respect of constitutional liberties and the use of the democratic process.

The signatories explain that the dissolution of the UGTC by a presidential decree on 16 May constitutes a prelude to the dissolution of the political parties. The UGTC, which was formed in 1964, was the most powerful trade union organization in the CAR and had about 15,000 members.

CHAD

2-WEEK PARTY CADRE SEMINAR CONCLUDES 30 MAY

AB021233 Paris AFP in French 0714 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 2 June (AFP)--It is believed in Ndjamena, at the end of the 2-week seminar of party cadres, which ended on Saturday, that the acceptance by the four leaders of the Chadian factions to finally lay down their arms and hand them over to the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), constitutes an important step in the search for a solution to the Chadian problem.

It is pointed out in Ndjamena that the president and vice president of the government, Mr Goukouni Oueddei (Popular Armed Forces) and Colonel Kamougue (Chadian Armed Forces), as well as Mr Ahmat Acyl (Democratic Revolutionary Council) and Mr Adoum Dana (Western Armed Forces), have in fact promised solemnly to God and the Chadian nation to lay down their arms in order to struggle together to find a lasting solution to the Chadian crisis.

The cadre seminar also called for the withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad in accordance with a program drawn up with authorities in Tripoli. While waiting for this withdrawal and for the arrival of a neutral force, the seminar called for the control of the Libyan presence in the country and its withdrawal from the Ndjamena airport.

It is also learned from reliable sources in Ndjamena that in a speech at the end of the seminar, Colonel Kamougue stressed the need for sincerity and a desire to live together and respect commitments. For his part, Mr Ahmat Acyl asserted that security was being threatened, while Mr Adoum Dana felt that the seminar had given excessive power to the president of the GUNT and its vice president.

Finally, it is pointed out by the same source that President Goukouni heavily criticized the position of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) during the last war in Chad. Their participation in the fighting, he said, was hesitant and subject to endless negotiations. It was when we realized that the forces of the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat) were wearing out and that we had lost the best soldiers, that we made an appeal to the Libyan authorities to put an end to the conflict, he added.

The president of the GUNT admitted that if the FAT is to be considered as the basis of the future integrated Chadian army, it will be simply as officers and trainers, because, he asserted, the FAT, like the other politico-military forces, needs to be purged.

According to those who participated, the seminar stumbled over the problems of languages and the national flag. Certain cadres of the Frolinat in particular, demanded that Arabic be instituted as an official language and that the country's present flag be replaced by the emblem of the Frolinat. These two proposals were rejected by the seminar. In President Goukouni's view, Arabic is not yet of social use in Chad. In the same way the seminar has in the meantime refused the proposal by the cadres for the decentralization of technical and administrative services. The issue will be reexamined after the transition period.

Finally, it is said that the seminar's proposal that the GUNT should re replaced by a Government of National Revival (GRN), made up of technocrats and a few heads of factions, was rejected by the GUNT members who hold the view that the GUNT, created by the OAU, should be maintained in the interest of international credibility.

RWANDA

PARTY DELEGATION VISITS NORTH KOREA 22-26 May

For Pyongyang accounts of a visit to North Korea by a Rwandan delegation headed by Habimana Bonaventure, general secretary of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development of Rwanda, see the North Korea Section of the 26 and 27 May issues of the Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ZAIRE

PREPARATIONS BEGIN FOR SUMMIT WITH SUDAN, UGANDA

LD021130 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The Sudanese foreign minister arrived in Zaire yesterday. He has come, with his Zairean and Ugandan counterparts, to prepare for a summit of the heads of state of the three countries which is expected to take place this month.

We are not permitted to discuss the secrets of the heads of state. However, we can predict that the three leaders will certainly discuss cooperation between their countries. One of the problems that is known to observers is without doubt the problem concerning refugees in the border areas of the three countries.

Besides the (?forced emigration) issue, the three heads of state may also discuss the need for a common development policy. The three countries occupy a vast area of the Nile basin. This common sharing of the Nile basin could possibly constitute the basis of a cooperation which could be beneficial as it might also bring about a more wide-ranging and powerful grouping of countries, including Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Egypt.

This process could constitute the continuation of the recent meeting in Khartoum between Presidents as-Sadat and Numayri. An Ethiopian delegation had a meeting in the Sudanese capital with the Egyptian head of state [words indistinct] the Khartoum talks.

BENIN

KEREKOU RECEIVES NIGERIAN, LIBYAN LEADERS

AB012126 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Today at the State House the head of state, President Kerekou, received two foreign officials. They are the Nigerian minister of the interior and the Libyan minister of foreign affairs. After the audience, the Nigerian interior minister made the following statement to newsmen:

[Begin recording in English, followed by translation] You may recall that some time in April 1981, the head of state of the Republic of Benin paid a visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria and during the discussions with his counterpart, President Shehu Shagari, it was decided to hold a meeting of ministers of interior in which we can discuss some of the problems which are of common interest between the two countries. This is why I came here and, on visiting here, I decided to call on his excellency, President Mathieu Kerekou, to pay my respects and also convey the fraternal greetings from his brother and colleague, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria.

[Question] Mr Minister, what is the situation at our common border, because some time ago there was a misunderstanding among our respective peoples?

[Answer] As you have mentioned, there have been reports in the newspapers about the deterioration of the relationship between the two countries as far as their borders are concerned. But this problem was exaggerated--very, very much exaggerated indeed. Even though there may be a few problems here and there concerning areas where the limitations have not been finalized, they are not so insoluble, so intractable as the press tried to portray it. So that is the situation: It is a containable problem. [end recording]

For his part, the Libyan minister of foreign affairs, Brother 'ali at-Turayki, explains the matters discussed with the head of state to our colleague Emmanuel Kouadio.

[Begin 'Ali at-Turayki recording] We have discussed African issues including the Chadian and Western Sahara problems. As you are aware, there are periodical consultations between the two leaders. We therefore discussed our political and economical cooperation. It is quite normal for us to hold frequent consultations, particularly now, before the OAU meeting in Nairobi.

With regard to the Saharan problem, we have exchanged views. We are going to join hands to have the SDAR admitted to the OAU. At present the majority of African countries have recognized the SDAR and will request the OAU to admit it as a member state.

We have also discussed the Chadian problem, concerning which Libya and Benin have always worked together to help the legitimate Chadian government to establish order. It was within this framework that Libya sent troops to that country at the request of the Transitional National Union Government. We contributed to putting an end to an atrocious war which lasted 15 years.

Of course, we have also discussed our bilateral relations and have noted with satisfaction the positive development of the cooperation. Here in Benin we have technicians working in the sectors of agriculture, fisheries and the economy. We also cooperate in the spheres of defense, the economy and technology. We also brought up the meeting of the joint commission, which is due in Cotonou soon and which will explore avenues of implementing other projects and strengthening the mutual cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

CAPE VERDE

PRIME MINISTER VIEWS RELATIONS WITH GUINEA-BISSAU

AB030911 Paris AFP in French 1150 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Praia, 2 June (AFP)--Mr Pedro Pires, the Cape Verdian prime minister, considers that a different situation has been created in relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde because of the meeting between delegations of both countries during the ECOWAS summit in Freetown.

No contact had been maintained between both states since the break in political relations following the coup d'etat in Bissau last November. Before this event both countries were ruled by the same party, the African Party for the Indpendence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, PAIGC, and they even intended to unite their countries.

Mr Pires, who had returned from the Freetown summit, pointed out that the Guinean and Cape Verdian delegations exchanged views on the ECOWAS conference and on their stand in relation to the ECOWAS mutual defense pact. Both countries share the same stand and they expressed reservations on the issue, Mr Pires said. He also stressed that in spite of events in Bissau, there are many affinities between the ruling political forces in Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

LIBERIA

NEW LIBERIAN ON INVESTIGATION OF FORMER OFFICIALS

AB021854 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 2 Jun 81

[Text] Investigation of former government officials for their alleged economic crime against the Liberian people will be carried out in four phases, the government-owned NEW LIBERIAN newspaper reported in Monrovia today.

The paper said officials of the Bureau of Reacquisition, which is the implementing agency of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) Reacquisition Commission, have already categorized the former government officials concerned into four groups.

The first group will consist of former government officials presently being held in detention while the second category will be former government officials who were detained after the 12 April coup but were later granted political amnesty. In the third group are former government officials who fled the country after the coup and refused to return home within a recommended period, who, in response to a PRC mandate requiring them to come back home before the end of May last year will be persecuted. And in the fourth and final category, the investigation will cover those officials who occupied the hierarchy of the defunct true Whig party and other high-ranking positions in past regimes of Liberia, but were not arrested even though they were probably tainted by corrupt practices in the past.

The NEW LIBERIAN newspaper said the investigation was in compliance with the PRC letter of 7 April this year to the Reacquisition Commission urging the commission that former government officials should undergo an economic investigation to make sure how they acquired their wealth. The paper cited the commanding general of the armed forces Thomas Quiwonkpa as saying that the PRC position on the investigation of former government officials remains unchanged and it is mandatory that the commission carries out the directives until otherwise changed. According to the director of the Reacquisition Bureau, [name indistinct], if former government officials acquired their wealth or property honestly, there is no need for worry. Meanwhile, no date has been set for the investigation.

NIGERIA

GOVERNOR WANTS MILITARY USED ONLY AS LAST RESORT

AB021049 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Press review]

[Excerpts] On the dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon, a state governor wants the United Nations Organization to mediate in the crisis. Governor Clement Essong of Cross River State told journalists in Calabar that Nigeria should not use military action in settling the border dispute. A military action, according to him, should be the last resort. This report is contained in the NIGERIAN STANDARD. The paper said the governor also urged that diplomatic efforts be used exhaustively to bring peace to the area. He however warned that everyone must exercise caution over the situation because it was purely an international issue.

SENEGAL

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ZIMBABWE ESTABLISHED

AB011354 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 1 Jun 81

[Text] Dakar, June 1 (AFP)--Senegal and Zimbabwe have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from today, an official communique said. Their intention was to strengthen friendly and brotherly links and to contribute to the consolidation of African unity, the communique said.

SIERRA LEONE

MANO RIVER UNION TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED 29 MAY

AB292211 Freetown Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 29 May 81

[Excerpt] The Mano River Union protocol on intraunion trade was signed this morning at the presidential wing of the Vinti Mani conference center at Aberdeen by the heads of state of Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea.

In a statement during the signing ceremony, Sierra Leone's President Siaka Stevens, recalled that on May 1 this year, the Mano River Union reached a major milestone which marked the formal completion of the customs union. He said that the people in the member states had historically conducted a thriving trade and helped the commercial relationship among themselves, which has benefited the three countries. President Stevens pointed out that the signing ceremony arose out of the decision of union ministerial conference that the harmonization of [word indistinct] rates was no longer a condition for goods manufactured within the union to enjoy preferential treatment under the union's intraunion trade agreement. President Stevens observed that since the republic of Guinea, which was granted full membership only last year, will need time to make the necessary adjustments, interim arrangements have been worked out to facilitate its participation in the intraunion trade agreement. He, however, continued that the union still has a long way to go, especially in building the productive capability that will enable the union's member states to take full advantage of the many opportunities which are presented by the cooperative endeavors.

President Stevens added that while it was a [word indistinct] that the signing ceremony was taking place at a time when there were meetings within the framework of a wider subregional efforts, it should be remembered that all the subregional cooperation and integration arrangements in West Africa have common goals and aspirations.

Dr Stevens finally advised that the Mano River Union must resist the temptation to be inward looking. Rather, it must reach out to other subregional organizations in an effort to widen the scope of cooperation in West Africa and the continent as a whole.